



AGENDA SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING 31 MAY 2017

**TO: SPEAKER
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
EXECUTVE DEPUTY MAYOR
CHIEF WHIP
COUNCILLORS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
ALL DIRECTORS**

Attached please find late item 4.1 to the agenda for the Special Council Meeting due to be held on 31 MAY 2017.

AGENDA SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING 31 MAY 2017**4.1 FIVE-YEAR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) 2017 - 2022 AND RE-ADOPTION OF THE GEORGE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, 2013****PURPOSE**

To provide Council an opportunity to consider and adopt the **Five-Year IDP 2017-2022** as a principal strategic planning instrument which will guide and inform all planning as well as development and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the George Local Municipality.

BACKGROUND & DISCUSSION

Council adopted an IDP and Budget Process Plan in line with the requirements of Section 28(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 which stipulates that:

"Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan."

In essence, the above contained *inter alia*:

- a programme specifying time-frames for the different planning phases;
- appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation with and participation of local communities, organs of state and other stakeholders in the IDP process.

EXPOSITION OF FACTS**Process undertaken**

On 28 September 2016 Council adopted the IDP and Budget Process Plan which sets out in writing a process to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its IDP. The section below details key activities and sessions that have been undertaken to date towards the development of the Integrated Development Plan 2017-2022. These included the following:

Details		Date
(a)	Council adopted the IDP, MSDF and Budget Process Plan	28 September 2016
(b)	Workshop with All Councillors and Directors to clarify key expectations regarding the IDP and Budget Process Plan	29 September 2016
(c)	Submit the IDP and Budget Process Plan to the MEC for Local Government	30 September 2016
(d)	First Round of Public Participation: IDP and MSDF Ward-Based Meetings	October-November 2016

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(e)	Executive Mayoral Lekgotla: To agree on a long-term strategic roadmap for Council	6 -7 October 2016
(f)	Submit the George MSDF, 2013 to the MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	11 October 2016
(g)	Provincial Engagement: Integrated Municipal Governance Engagements to give effect to a sustainable Local Government	31 October 2016
(h)	National Treasury Engagement: Mid-Year Budget and Performance Assessment	16-17 February 2017
(i)	Provincial Engagement: Technical Integrated Municipal Engagement	22 February 2017
(j)	Provincial Engagement: MINMAY Technical Forum: Fourth Generation Integrated Development Plans	27 February 2017
(k)	Receipt of a gap analysis on the MSDF from the MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	9 March 2017
(l)	Tabling of the Draft IDP in Council	30 March 2017
(m)	Invitation of written comments on the Draft IDP and Budget	April/May 2017
(n)	Provincial Engagement: Meeting to discuss the IDP and Budget Assessment Report	5 May 2017
(o)	National Treasury Engagement: Budget Benchmark engagement	17 May 2017
(p)	Second Round of Public Participation: IDP and Budget Ward-Based Feedback Meetings	8-25 May 2017

KEY GUIDING PARAMETERS

The process of developing the draft IDP was undertaken within the framework of International, National, Provincial and District policies and legislation. The key guiding parameters include *inter alia*:

- (a) Global Policy Directive – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- (b) Africa Strategy 2063

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- (c) National Policy Directive -12 Government Outcomes;
- (d) National Policy Directive – The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP);
- (e) National Policy Directive – National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030;
- (f) Local Government Back to Basics Strategy;
- (g) Provincial Policy Directive –The Western Cape’s Strategic Plan (WSP).

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The key outcomes of the process to develop the new five-year IDP resulted in the reaffirmation of the Development Strategies of the George Municipality; namely:

WARD BASED PLANNINGFirst Round of Public Participation

The George Municipality utilises the ward system to engage with communities. The George Municipality embarked on a series of IDP Ward-Based Meetings during October/November 2016, in all of the 27 wards, to provide an opportunity for public participation in the drafting of the NEW five-year IDP. Four of the above-mentioned scheduled meetings did not materialise

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as originally planned and had to be reconvened during February/March 2017 and were subsequently successful.

The George Municipality will embark on a comprehensive ward-based planning process once Ward Committees are fully functional. All of the 27 Ward Committees are established and the next step will be the submission of a comprehensive report to Council in June 2017. This report will *inter alia* outline the induction and training processes for the Ward Committees.

Second Round of Public Participation

The overall purpose of this process was mainly:

- To provide a second round opportunity for the communities to participate in the five-year IDP and Budget process.
- To provide feedback on current and future IDP projects as proposed by the communities.

Due to many public holidays during the month of April 2017, the second round of public participation was planned to start from 8 May 2017 until 23 May 2017. This process took the form of ward-based meetings in all of the 27 wards. Some of these meetings did not materialise as originally planned and had to be reconvened with the last meeting held on 25 May 2017. This also necessitated that some of the wards be combined to ensure that the process reached all of the wards within reasonable time.

LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE PUBLIC

The following has been learnt from the process; namely:

- The alignment between the IDP and Budget can be improved.
- The communication of Council's developmental resolution can be improved if the entire governance system is functional.
- Intergovernmental relations with provincial sector departments can be improved through reviving the IDP Representative Forum.
- The quality of departmental responses to ward priorities can be improved.
- Ward presentations can be simplified or made more user-friendly.
- The representation of municipal departments/directorates can be improved.

THE OUTLINE OF THE FIVE-YEAR IDP DOCUMENT

George Municipality's IDP for the period 2017-2022 seeks to comprehensively reflect the core components of the IDP as stipulated in Section 26 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000. The structure of this document is in line with the **REVISED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FORMAT GUIDE** as introduced by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. This document is divided into chapters which form a logical and sequential whole, namely:

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Chapter 1 contains a general introduction and background information and the planning process that has been followed to produce the FIVE-YEAR IDP 2017-2022. This chapter also provides the key guiding parameters considered in developing the document.

Chapter 2 provides a situational analysis of George Municipality. This section gives a brief description of the area, demographic and socio-economic indicators and summaries of current issues around infrastructure, social services, land, housing and the environment.

Chapter 3 presents a brief account of the institutional arrangements and administrative capacity to give effect to the basic needs of the local communities as well as the promotion of social and economic development.

Chapter 4 deals with the Municipal Vision as the primary vehicle that defines in a simplified and straightforward manner, the intention of George Municipality. This chapter also addresses the strategies which flow mainly from the analysis presented in Chapter 2, combined with input coming from the public participation processes.

Chapter 5 deals with the summaries of George Municipality's existing sector plans and the importance of sector planning in the IDP.

Chapter 6 provides the outcomes of the community participation process.

Chapter 7 addresses the Financial Plan which provides information of infrastructure provision, maintenance of infrastructure, possible grants. All of these issues are consistent with the Targeted Basic Services and Infrastructure Investment requirements.

Chapter 8 captures the key elements of the George Municipality's Performance Management System.

COMMENT: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, LAND AFFAIRS AND PLANNING

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) (Chapter 5: Integrated Development Planning, Part 2: Contents of Integrated Development Plans – Section 26(e)), requires municipalities to compile Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) which must form part of their Integrated Development Plans (IDP). The SDF must be a core component of the IDP of the municipality.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013)(SPLUMA) became effective in George in September 2015. Section 20(2) of SPLUMA indicated how a municipal SDF must be prepared as part of a municipal IDP in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 (MSA). The MSA does not provide separate processes to draft, adopt or amend an SDF independently from the IDP.

The George SDF of May 2013 is a credible SDF and was drafted under the Built Environment support Programme. This resulted in a concise SDF which forms part of the land use planning and management system that George Municipality are introducing, through the integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law. Whilst the SDF provides guidelines for the

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development and conservation of land within the municipal area, it does not confer or take away land use rights.

In order to ensure that due process is followed prior to the re-adoption of the George SDF the document was subjected to public participation which was conducted through advertisements and the IDP road show which took place in November 2016. Copies of the report were also made available at all the libraries and on the municipal website. The document was sent for comment to the MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

The comments received and the gap analysis submitted by the MEC will serve as a platform for revision of the George SDF. A service provider has been appointed to assist with the SDF revision and the gap identification is already underway.

Focus group sessions will be held in July where the revised SDF strategy will take shape. These sessions will rely on comprehensive participation from the private sector, public sector and politicians toward refining the spatial vision for the city. In view of the legislation requirements the drafting of the revised SDF will coincide with the first IDP review and will be submitted to Council for adoption in May 2018.

The process for revision of the SDF has been incorporated in the IDP process plan. As the SDF is a core component of the IDP the SDF adopted in May 2013 alongside the previous IDP will no longer be in force with the adoption of the new generation IDP, hence the current SDF needs to be re-adopted alongside this 4th generation IDP to ensure that the municipality has an SDF in force to give guidance to decision makers and facilitate development.

The strategic goals of the IDP have remained the same. Hence the objectives of the George SDF, 2013 are still aligned with the IDP and will effectively enforce the municipal development agenda for the next 12 months. The table below illustrates alignment of the SDF objectives with the municipal strategic goals:

Municipal Strategic Goals					
	Affordable Quality Services	Develop and Grow George	Safe, clean and green	Good governance and human capital	Participative partnerships
SDF Response	<u>SDF Objective 4.3:</u> Creating Quality Living Environment <u>SDF Objective 4.5:</u> Enhance the Rural Character and Livelihood	<u>SDF Objective 4.2:</u> Strengthening the Economic Vitality <u>SDF Objective 4.1:</u> Restructuring and Integrating the Dysfunctional Urban Fabric	<u>SDF Objective 4.4:</u> Safeguarding the Environmental Integrity and Assets	<u>SDF Objective 4.1:</u> Restructuring and Integrating the Dysfunctional Urban Fabric <u>SDF Objective 4.3:</u> Creating Quality Living Environment	(The SDF and all other planning documents goes through a comprehensive public participation process and enforces transversal and inter-governmental partnerships)

AGENDA SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING 31 MAY 2017**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- (a) That the Five-Year IDP 2017-2022 attached as **Annexure "A"** to the agenda **BE ADOPTED** as a principal strategic planning instrument which will guide and inform all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the George Local Municipality.
- (b) That the George Spatial Development Framework adopted in May 2013 attached as **Annexure "B"** to the agenda **BE RE-ADOPTED** as a core component of the IDP.
- (c) That it **BE NOTED** that a process of revision of the George SDF has commenced and that focus group sessions will be held in July 2017.
- (d) That a revised municipal spatial development framework **BE PREPARED** and submitted to Council for adoption concurrently with the first review of the 2017-2022 IDP.

ANNEXURE A

5 Year Integrated Development Plan 2017 – 2022



GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

4th Generation

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2017 - 2022



MAYOR
Cllr M Naik

SPEAKER
Cllr I Kritzinger

DEPUTY MAYOR
Cllr G Pretorius

www.george.gov.za



1. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP



Cllr Melvin Naik
Executive Mayor (DA)

Cllr Gerrit Pretorius
Executive Deputy Mayor (DA)

Cllr Iona Kritzing
Speaker (DA)

PR COUNCILLORS



Cllr Abel Kiwit
PR (AIC)



Cllr Charlotte Clarke PR
(DA)



Cllr Mxolisi Nyakati
PR (DA)



Cllr Dirk Wessels
PR (DA)



Cllr Elizabeth Stroebe
PR (DA)



Cllr Gert Van Niekerk
PR (VFP)



Cllr Helen Loff
PR (ANC)



Cllr Isaya Stemela
PR (DA)



Cllr Johan Du Toit
PR (ACDP)



Cllr John-Patrick Buys
PR (PBI)



Cllr Julia Ncamazana
PR (ANC)



Cllr Justin Fry
PR (DA)



Cllr Leon Van Wyk
PR (DA)



Cllr Letitia Arries
PR (EFF)



Cllr Nomawethu Jantjies
PR (ANC)



Cllr Nosicelo Bungane
PR (DA)



Cllr Phumela Nosana
PR (ANC)



Cllr Pieter Van Der Hoven
PR (ANC)



Cllr Charlie Williams
PR (ANC)



Cllr Raybin-Gibb Figland
PR (DA)



Cllr Tobeka Teyisi
PR (ANC)



Cllr Virgil Gericke
PR (PBI)



Cllr Wilbert Harris
PR (ICOSA)



Cllr Basil Petrus
PR (SAC)

2. WARD COUNCILLORS



Cllr Jean Sifers
Ward 1 (DA)



Cllr Daniel Cronje
Ward 2 (DA)



Cllr Erasmus De Villiers
Ward 3 (DA)



Cllr Marlene Viljoen
Ward 4 (DA)



Cllr Peter Louw
Ward 5 (DA)



Cllr Hendrik Ingo
Ward 6 (DA)



Cllr Shaheed Rooiland
Ward 7 (ANC)



Cllr David Willemse
Ward 8 (DA)



Cllr Sivuyile Dikilili
Ward 9 (ANC)



Cllr Buyiswa Mooi
Ward 10 (ANC)



Cllr Cokiswa Lesele
Ward 11 (ANC)



Cllr Bulelwa Plata
Ward 12 (ANC)



Cllr Kholisile Langa
Ward 13 (ANC)



Cllr Edmund Bussack
Ward 14 (DA)



Cllr Nontembeko Mdaka
Ward 15 (ANC)



Cllr Cecil Noble
Ward 16 (DA)



Cllr Vincentius Muller
Ward 17 (DA)



Cllr Gert Niehaus
Ward 18 (DA)



Cllr Sean Snyman
Ward 19 (DA)



Cllr Mercia Draghoender
Ward 20 (DA)



Cllr Ntombi James
Ward 21 (ANC)



Cllr Gerrit Pretorius
Ward 22 (DA)



Cllr Johan Stander
Ward 23 (DA)



Cllr Micheal Daniels
Ward 24 (ANC)



Cllr Jarques Esau
Ward 25 (ANC)



Cllr Jacquiquie Von Brandis
Ward 26 (DA)



Cllr Belrina Cornelius
Ward 27 (DA)

3. ADMINISTRATIVE ARM OF GEORGE MUNICIPALITY



T BOTHA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER



S ERASMUS
DIRECTOR: HUMAN
SETTLEMENT, LAND AFFAIRS
AND PLANNING



K GRUNEWALD
DIRECTOR:
ELECTROTECHNICAL
SERVICES



K JORDAAN
DIRECTOR: FINANCIAL
SERVICES



E RANKWANA
DIRECTOR: CORPORATE
SERVICES



H BASSON
DIRECTOR: CIVIL
ENGINEERING SERVICES



W HENDRICKS
DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY 4
SERVICES

George: At a Glance

Demographics

Community Survey, 2016



Population

208 237



Households

62 722

Education



Matric Pass Rate 2015 84.6%

Literacy Rate 2011 83.4%

Poverty



Poverty headcount (2016) 1.5%

Percentage households with no income (2016) 12.5%

Health

2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

17

Immunisation Rate

81.8%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

156.6

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

6.2%

Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of reported cases per 100



Residential Burglaries

7.8%

DUI

1.4%

Drug-related

0.9%

Murder

29.4%

Sexual Crimes

-28.5%

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of households



Water

17.9%

Refuse Removal

23.9%



Electricity

25.8%



Sanitation

26.1%



Economy



Labour

2.2%



Broadband



Number of wards currently with WCG Wi-Fi hotspots

5

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Commercial Services

60.2%

Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

14.5%

Manufacturing

14.2%

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FOREWORD BY EXECUTIVE MAYOR



The **Integrated Development Plan** (IDP) of the George Municipality covers the five-year period 2017-2022. It has been compiled with the intention to accelerate growth and development in which the goals of the National Development Plan will be meaningfully approached and ensure the transformation of the Municipality into a well-oiled machine of economic, effective and efficient service delivery.

The life-cycle of the IDP that the George Municipality adopted in May 2012 will come to an end on 30 June 2017. The fundamental question that we should attempt to answer is whether the five editions of the IDP approved by Council over the past five years have achieved the broad objectives of the Municipality in terms of the priorities and needs of the local communities of George. This IDP is premised on engagements with local communities through ward-based IDP meetings and submissions received are incorporated into this document. It is now the duty of each Directorate to ensure that their forward planning is informed amongst others by the outcomes of our engagements with local communities.

Furthermore, this IDP is a 'building block' towards the development of a long-term strategy and vision for the George municipal area. This long-term strategy and vision will revive and reinstate the experience of the George municipal area as hospitable and will continue to nurture and harness tourism, promote and strengthen the economic vibrancy and investor confidence in the municipal area. Basic service delivery in line with universal norms and standards and the provision of infrastructure that continues to connect George to the world will ensure that we become a smart city that is well structured and ecologically friendly.

Both unemployment and inequality remain a challenge in the entire Eden region; our programmes must promote economic growth and development through working with communities and the private sector. Job creation and sustainable

livelihoods must be at the centre of all municipal programmes. The Municipality has to ensure that it complements other spheres of government in reaching the identified targets. The successful implementation of the IDP and Budget can be achieved only through a partnership with spheres of government, communities and the private sector.

I trust that this IDP will serve to stimulate and synergise our partnership with our colleagues in Government, the people of George and all those who live, work, study, do business and play in our town- not by prescribing and regulating but by outlining a common vision on which to build " *A city for a sustainable future.*"

M NAIK

EXECUTIVE MAYOR: GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

OVERVIEW BY MUNICIPAL MANAGER



The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 mandates the George Municipality to give priority to the basic needs and socio-economic development of local communities. Consultation and engagement with communities and different stakeholders regarding the City's development processes are therefore critical. Through our public participation programme, the communities have reaffirmed their needs, which include water, employment, roads, electricity, health, educational facilities, Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) empowerment and

support, sport and recreational facilities.

Some of the identified needs do not fall within the mandate of the Municipality, but communities tend not to differentiate between local, provincial and national government functions. To ensure that the needs of local communities are met, this therefore demands that the Municipality ensure that its planning efforts are better coordinated and integrated with the provincial and national sector departments. The Integrated Development Plan should be seen and indeed become the central planning tool for the three spheres of government in achieving the aim of accelerating service delivery to our communities. This IDP is aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 Vision, and it is therefore a stepping stone towards achieving the goals of the NDP.

Projects identified in this IDP will be closely monitored, and we will be able to measure the performance of the individual directorates. Some of these projects will be implemented in partnership with the relevant stakeholders. Strengthening relations and partnerships with the business sector and the institutions of higher learning in the City will be prioritised. In discharging its responsibility for promoting economic development, the institution will be exploring the economic opportunities that could be unlocked in partnership with the relevant stakeholders.

Many thanks to all who participated and have so far contributed towards the development of this new five-year IDP.

T BOTHA

MUNICIPAL MANAGER: GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 mandates each municipal council to within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which *inter alia* –

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based.

To this end, the George Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the Municipality. The George Municipality's IDP covers the five-year period 2017- 2022 and it represents the 'fourth generation' (fourth term of Council since the advent of Developmental Local Government) of cyclical strategic planning in the local sphere of government.

This IDP is a product of extensive stakeholder participation and is informed by national and provincial government goals and priorities, emerging socio-economic trends, the ever-increasing demand by the local communities of George for better services. The dynamic nature of local, national and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and demands. Similarly, the needs and priorities of the local communities within George are ever-changing. This presupposes greater co-ordination and integration with other external stakeholders such as national and provincial government, business community and civil society.

This document is divided into chapters, which form a logical and sequential whole, namely:

Chapter 1 contains a general introduction and background information and the planning process that has been followed to produce the DRAFT FIVE-YEAR IDP 2017-2022. This chapter also provides the key guiding parameters considered in developing the document.

Chapter 2 provides a situational analysis of George Municipality. This section gives a brief description of the area, demographic and socio-economic indicators and summaries of current issues around infrastructure, social services, land, housing and the environment.

Chapter 3 presents a brief account of the institutional arrangements and administrative capacity to give effect to the basic needs of the local communities as well as the promotion of social and economic development.

Chapter 4 deals with the Municipal Vision as the primary vehicle that defines in a simplified and straightforward manner, the intention of George Municipality. This chapter also addresses the strategies which flow mainly from the analysis

presented in Chapter 2, combined with input coming from the public participation processes.

Chapter 5 deals with the summaries of George Municipality's existing sector plans and the importance of sector planning in the IDP process.

Chapter 6 provides the outcomes of the community participation process.

Chapter 7 addresses the Financial Plan which provides information of infrastructure provision, maintenance of infrastructure, possible grants. All of these issues are consistent with the Targeted Basic Services and Infrastructure Investment requirements.

Chapter 8 captures the key elements of the George Municipality's Performance Management System.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Integrated development planning is a process by which the George Municipality prepares a municipal-wide plan, known as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The process as well as the plan are linked to a five-year planning and implementation time-frame that coincides with the local government elections. The plan is reviewed annually in accordance with the annual budget cycle.

The IDP is an instrument of both local mobilisation and intersectoral and intergovernmental coordination, and covers the extent of the local agenda. It must be viewed as the convergence of all planning, budgeting and investment in the George municipal area and must incorporate and illustrate national, provincial and district policy directives. The plan also seeks to integrate and balance the economic, ecological and social pillars of sustainability without compromising effective service delivery. In view of the commitment to the local agenda, it is imperative that there must be institutional capacity and know-how, as both are required to implement and coordinate the efforts needed across sectors and spheres of Government.

The data used in this document is sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2016, Quantec and Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2016 for George Municipality.

1.2 FOCUS OF THE GEORGE MUNICIPALITY'S 2017-2022 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This IDP paves a way for socio-economic, infrastructural and institutional development for the next five years. This IDP seeks to attain the *inter alia*:

- Continue to elevate the IDP as the principal plan through which an integrated response to the current realities of George is coordinated.
- Enhance the quality of ward-based plans (targeted development) - this will be addressed entirely immediately after the inauguration of Ward Committees.
- Economic Development Strategy to serve as a key enabler for socio-economic transformation.
- Long-term infrastructure planning to support growth.

1.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Municipalities function within an extensive legislative and policy framework that provides prescripts and guidelines for municipal actions according to constitutional obligations. Furthermore, local government must be cognisant of and partake in a system of intergovernmental service delivery. In this regard, the George Municipality realises that in order to promote the local agenda, the municipal budget,

programmes and projects must be aligned with higher-order regulatory, developmental and institutional policy directives.

1.3.1 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)

This Act was promulgated on 5 August 2013 and has replaced several other Acts whereas it was deemed that various laws governing land use give rise to uncertainty about the status of municipal spatial planning and land use management systems and procedures and frustrates the achievement of cooperative governance and the promotion of public interest. It was resolved that informal and traditional land use development processes are poorly integrated into formal systems of spatial planning and land use management and that spatial planning is insufficiently underpinned and supported by infrastructural investment.

The objects of the Act as defined in Section 3 are to:

- provide for a uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management for the Republic;
- ensure that the system of spatial planning and land use management promotes social and economic inclusion;
- provide for development principles and norms and standards;
- provide for the sustainable and efficient use of land;
- provide for cooperative government and intergovernmental relations amongst the national, provincial and local spheres of government; and
- redress the imbalances of the past and to ensure that there is equity in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems

SPLUMA requires that planning be done in accordance with 5 overarching development principles as outlined in Section 7 of the Act. The IDP process is regarded as the main organising tool, encouraging municipalities to identify key delivery targets, such as land development objectives in identifying key service targets, taking development, policy and transformation objectives and imperatives into account. Municipalities are required to collaborate with other spheres of government, ensure transversal partnering between its internal departments and creating an opportunity for local communities to participate.

1.3.2 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

The Constitution is a crucial component of the legal system of South Africa and of the legal-institutional framework within which development has to take place. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Section 152) puts in place a vision for Developmental Local Government (DLG) and contains the following objectives:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
- To promote social and economic development.
- To promote a safe and healthy environment.

- To encourage the participation of communities and community organisations in the affairs of local government.

Section 153 (a) of Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 further instils the culture of 'people and development centred' municipalities by stipulating that – " A municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community." In essence, municipalities are mandated to ensure all citizens receive the services they need to satisfy their basic needs. Municipalities must also promote the Bill of Rights, which reflects the nation's values regarding human dignity, equality and freedom, and uphold the principles enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

Chapter 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 encourages the creation of opportunities for public participation in public administration by identifying the basic values and principles governing public administration as follows:

"195. (1) Public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including the following principles:

- (a) A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained.
 - (b) Efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted.
 - (c) Public administration must be development-oriented.
 - (d) Services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias.
 - (e) People's need must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy-making.
 - (f) Public administration must be accountable.
 - (g) Transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information.
 - (h) Good human-resource management and career-development practices, to maximise human potential, must be cultivated.
 - (i) Public administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness, and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation.
- (2) The above principles apply to –
- (a) Administration in every sphere of government;
 - (b) Organs of state; and

(c) Public enterprises.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 provides a fundamental foundation for local government to create opportunities for local communities to participate meaningfully in matters affecting their lives. Therefore, municipalities can adopt policies that are in line with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

1.3.3 White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, 1997

As the sphere of government closest to the people, municipalities are the focal point of public service delivery. The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, 1997 (better known as the Batho Pele White Paper) promotes mechanisms to enable the state machinery to optimise the provision of services to all citizens. The Batho Pele White Paper spells out eight principles for transforming public service delivery and is explained in detail below.

- Consultation – citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public services they receive and, wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are offered.
- Service standards – citizens should be told what level and quality of public services they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect.
- Access – all citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.
- Courtesy – citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.
- Information – citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services they are entitled to receive.
- Openness and transparency – citizens should be told how national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge.
- Redress – if the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response.
- Value for money – public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

1.3.4 Local Government: White Paper on Local Government, 1998

The basis for DLG in South Africa is founded on provisions set out in the Local Government: White Paper on Local Government, 1998. According to the Local Government: White Paper on Local Government, 1998, developmental local governance should ultimately result in the following outcomes:

- The provision of household infrastructure and services.
- The creation of liveable, integrated cities, towns and rural areas.
- The local economic development.
- Community empowerment and redistribution.

To achieve these outcomes, the Local Government: White Paper on Local Government, 1998 puts forward three interrelated approaches that can assist municipalities to fulfil their developmental mandate:

- Integrated development planning.
- Performance management.
- Working together with local citizens and partners.

With regard to public participation, the Local Government: White Paper on Local Government, 1998 stipulates that municipalities should encourage civil society participation through:

- Forums initiated within or outside municipalities to allow organised formations to initiate policies and/or influence policy formulation, as well as participate in monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Structured stakeholder participation in certain council committees.
- Participatory budgeting initiatives aimed at linking community priorities to capital investment programmes.
- Focus-group participatory action research to generate detailed information about a wide range of specific needs and values.
- Support for the organisational development of associations, in particular in poor, marginalised areas where the skills and resources for participation may be less developed.

Integrated development planning is therefore central to realising the developmental local government vision. It is viewed as a mechanism to enable prioritisation and integration in municipal planning processes and to strengthen the links between the developmental (external) and institutional (internal) planning processes.

According to the Local Government: White Paper on Local Government, 1998, municipalities requires active participation by citizens at four levels:

- As voters – to ensure maximum democratic accountability of the elected political leadership for the policies they are empowered to promote.
- As citizens who express, via different stakeholder associations, their views before, during and after the policy development process in order to ensure that policies reflect community preferences as far as possible.

- As consumers and end-users, who expect value-for-money, affordable services and courteous and responsive service.
- As organised partners involved in the mobilisation of resources for development via for-profit businesses, non-governmental organisations and community-based institutions.

1.3.5 Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998

This Act gives district municipalities the responsibility for integrated development planning for district municipality as a whole, including framework for IDPs for all local municipalities within areas. They therefore have a responsibility for inter-local co-ordination and for links with provincial and national departments. While each local municipality and the district municipality produce their own IDP and conduct their own participatory processes, the role of the district municipality is to ensure that there is a joint district strategy, and that the IDPs within the district are aligned with another and the district IDP.

The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998 is designed to regulate the internal systems, structures and office bearers of municipalities, and to provide for appropriate electoral systems. Chapter 4, Part 4 of the Act deals with the establishment, functions and powers of ward committees. The ward participatory system of municipal government allows for the establishment of ward committees to facilitate public participation in the matters of local government. Ward committees can also improve communication between the municipal council and local communities, and play a role in identifying community needs and fine-tuning municipal programmes to accommodate local circumstances.

1.3.6 Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 was published to establish a framework for planning, performance management systems, effective use of resources and organisational change. It provides for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to work in partnership with the community.

Chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 deals with the development of a culture of community (public) participation, mechanisms, processes and procedures for community participation, communication of information concerning community participation, public notice of council meetings, and communication between council and the local community. These mechanisms for public participation must also be appropriate for the preparation, implementation and review of the IDP.

Section 25 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 stipulates the need for each municipal council to adopt an IDP within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term. Furthermore, Section 26(e) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 identifies the municipal spatial development framework as a core component of the municipal IDP along with the council's development strategies and sector plans. The

municipal spatial development framework therefore forms part of the municipality's duly adopted IDP and should be incorporated in the process plan.

1.3.7 Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 seeks to enhance the implementation of performance management obligations imposed by legislation and cultivate uniformity in the application of performance management within the local sphere of government. The Regulations outline the details to be contained in the municipalities' IDPs, as well as the process of amendment. They also provide the nature of performance management systems, their adoption, processes for the setting of performance targets, monitoring, measurement, review and the internal auditing of performance measurements. The Regulations conclude with a section on community participation in respect of integrated development planning and performance management.

1.3.8 Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003

This Act aims to modernise budget and financial management practices by placing local government finances on a sustainable footing. It serves to maximise the capacity of municipalities to deliver services to all their residents, customers, users and investors. One of the most significant reforms is the new budget process and its link to the IDP.

Section 21 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 emphasises the importance of a platform for public participation in the IDP and budget process. This process must be carried out as a single and integrated process, as opposed to a separate IDP process followed by a budget process.

Furthermore, Section 130 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 stipulates *inter alia*; that the meetings of a municipal council at which a report is to be discussed or at which decisions concerning an annual report are to be taken, must be open to the public.

1.3.9 Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6 of 2004

The Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6 of 2004 seeks to regulate the powers of municipalities to levy rates on property. Rates represent a critical source of own-revenue for municipalities in order to achieve their constitutional development objectives.

1.3.10 Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No. 13 of 2005 (IRFA)

The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act regulates and facilitates the coordination and implementation of policy and legislation between the organs of state within the three spheres of government in South Africa. It promotes coordination and collaboration amongst the three spheres of government in planning and implementation.

1.4 THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING CONTEXT WITHIN THE GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

The IDP should reflect the integrated planning and development intent of all spheres of government relevant to a particular municipal geographic space. The effective implementation of the IDP can be attained only if the entire 'government family' is committed to the common goal of rendering quality services; hence the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 seeks to enhance alignment between the spheres of government. This section reflects the alignment of intergovernmental strategic objectives and highlights key priority programmes that the Municipality should consider when undertaking integrated development planning during the five-year cycle of this IDP.

1.4.1 Global perspective

1.4.1.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 'Global Goals' with 169 targets between them. Spearheaded by United Nations through a deliberative process involving its 194 Member States, as well as global civil society, the goals are contained in paragraph 54 United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015. Paragraph 51 outlines the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, namely:

1. **No Poverty** – End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. **Zero Hunger** – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. **Good Health and Well-being** – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at ages.
4. **Quality Education** – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. **Gender Equality** – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. **Clean Water and Sanitation** – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. **Affordable and Clean Energy** – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth** – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
10. **Reduced Inequalities** – Reduce income inequality within and among countries.
11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities** – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. **Responsible Consumption and Production** – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. **Climate Action** – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy.
14. **Life Below Water** – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

15. **Life on Land** – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. **Partnerships for the Goals** – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

1.4.2 National Perspective

1.4.2.1 National Development Plan, Vision 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) is a government plan aimed at eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030. The Plan presents a long-term strategy to increase employment through faster economic growth, improvement in the quality of education, skills development and innovation, and building the capability of the state to play a developmental and transformative role. The Plan also focuses on upgrading public health facilities and producing more health professionals, as well as infrastructure development, financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans, amongst other things.

1.4.2.2 National Outcomes

The IDP is developed in line with the 12 Government Outcomes. Each of the Outcomes is implemented through a delivery agreement, cutting across the three spheres of government. The achievement of the Outcomes depends on concerted efforts from all key stakeholders and spheres of government. The National Outcomes for the 2014-2019 period are as follows:

- **Outcome 1:** Improved quality of basic education.
- **Outcome 2:** A long and healthy life for all South Africans.
- **Outcome 3:** All people in South Africa are and feel safe.
- **Outcome 4:** Decent employment through inclusive economic growth.
- **Outcome 5:** A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
- **Outcome 6:** An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.
- **Outcome 7:** Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.
- **Outcome 8:** Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.
- **Outcome 9:** A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.
- **Outcome 10:** Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced.
- **Outcome 11:** Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World.
- **Outcome 12:** An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

1.4.2.3 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The objective of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is to promote informed economic investment profiling to guide regional growth and development planning within a socio-economic framework. It therefore acts as an indicative planning tool for the three spheres of government. The National Spatial Development Perspective also informs the Spatial Development Framework of the Municipality.

1.4.2.4 Local Government Back to Basics Strategy

The Back to Basics Strategy is a national initiative aimed at ensuring that municipalities perform their core mandate of delivering basic services to local communities, as enshrined in Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The Back to Basics approach is based on five principles, which are:

- Putting people first and engaging with the community;
- Delivering basic services;
- Good governance;
- Sound financial management; and
- Building capabilities.

1.4.3 Provincial Perspective

1.4.3.1 Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP)

The Provincial Administration of the Western Cape has embarked on a process of developing a strategic plan with overarching objectives and clear outcomes to be achieved in the medium term. The vision in the strategic plan is “An open, opportunity society for all”. The strategic plan sets out five (5) strategic objectives that determine policy direction and key interventions required to achieve the objectives. The objectives reflect the needs and priorities of the provincial government and will be used to drive integrated and improved performance of the public sector in the Western Cape. The strategic plan takes into account the powers and functions of the provincial government, but a critical theme that links all objectives, is the inclusive approach to address the challenges. Strengthened intergovernmental relations and strategic partnerships with all spheres of Government, non-governmental organisations and the private sector are critical for the successful implementation of the plan.

1.4.4 District Perspective

1.4.4.1 Eden District Integrated Development Plan

Section 29(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act 32 of 2000 clearly states that district municipalities must:

- Plan integrated development for the area of the district municipality as a whole but in close cooperation with the local municipalities in the area;
- Align their integrated development plan with the framework adopted; and

- Draft their integrated development plan, taking into account the integrated development processes of – and proposals submitted to them by – the local municipalities in that area.

Horizontal alignment, i.e. between local municipalities, is pursued through inter-governmental planning and consultation, co-ordination and by aligning the respective vision, mission and strategic objectives. The alignment of key national, provincial and district strategic directives are illustrated in the table below:

Medium Term Strategic Framework	Vision for 2030	National Outcomes	Provincial Strategic Goals	Eden District Municipality Strategic Objectives
Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods	An economy that will create more jobs	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Create opportunities for growth and jobs	Grow the district economy
Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure	Improving infrastructure	An effective, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	Conduct regional bulk infrastructure planning, implement projects, roads maintenance, public transport, manage and develop Council fixed assets
	Transition to a low-carbon economy		Create opportunities for growth and jobs	
	An inclusive and integrated rural economy	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and food security	Create opportunities for growth and jobs	Facilitate the comprehensive rural development plan
Ensure environmental sustainability	Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life Protection and enhancement of environmental	Ensure a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment	Promote sustainable environmental management and public safety

Medium Term Strategic Framework	Vision for 2030	National Outcomes	Provincial Strategic Goals	Eden District Municipality Strategic Objectives
		assets and natural resources		
Achieve universal primary education	Improving the quality of education, training and innovation	<p>Improve the quality of basic education</p> <p>A skilled and capable workforce to support inclusive growth</p>	Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development	Build a capacitated workforce and communities
<p>Reduce child mortality</p> <p>Improve maternal health</p> <p>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</p>	Quality health care for all	Improve health and life expectancy	Increase wellness and safety, and tackle social ills	Healthy and socially stable communities
	Social protection		Increase wellness and safety, and tackle social ills	
	Building safer communities	All people in South Africa protected and feel safe	Increase wellness and safety, and tackle social ills	
	Reforming the public service	<p>A development-orientated public service and inclusive citizenship</p> <p>A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system</p>	Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	<p>Ensure financial viability of the EDM</p> <p>Promote good governance</p>
	Fighting corruption			
Promote gender equity	Transforming society and	A better South Africa, a better	Increase wellness and safety, and	

Medium Term Strategic Framework	Vision for 2030	National Outcomes	Provincial Strategic Goals	Eden District Municipality Strategic Objectives
and empower women Develop a global partnership for development	uniting the country	Africa and world	tackle social ills	

The alignment of higher-order directives together with the local strategic objectives are comprehensively provided in Chapter 4 of this IDP.

1.5 THE PROCESS PLAN

In terms of Section 28(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, each Municipal Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan. Furthermore, Section 29 of the said Act stipulates that the process followed by a municipality to draft its Integrated Development Plan, including its consideration and adoption of the draft plan, must:

- Be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying time-frames for the different steps;
- Through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 of the MSA, allow for:
 - the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
 - the local community to participate in the drafting of the Integrated Development Plan; and
 - organs of state, including traditional authorities, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the Integrated Development Plan;
- Provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation; and
- Be consistent with any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation.

Section 20(2) of SPLUMA requires that "the municipal spatial development framework (MSDF) must be prepared as part of a municipality's integrated development plan in accordance with the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000."

As this is a new generation IDP the municipality must re-adopt its MSDF concurrently with the IDP adoption to ensure that due process is followed to adopt the SDF as a

core component of the IDP, which will ensure proper guidance is provided to the Municipal Planning Tribunal for consideration of land development applications in terms of Section 22(1) of SPLUMA.

Council adopted an integrated IDP, MSDF and Budget process plan in accordance with Section 28(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000. The process plan contained the following:

- A programme specifying time frames for the different planning phases;
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation with and participation of local communities, organs of state and other stakeholders in the IDP, MSDF and Budget process; and
- The identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of provincial and national legislation.

The table below details key activities and sessions that have been undertaken towards the development of the IDP, MSDF and Budget Plan.

Details		Date
(a)	Council adopted the IDP, MSDF and Budget Process Plan	28 September 2016
(b)	Workshop with All Councillors and Directors to clarify key expectations regarding the IDP and Budget Process Plan	29 September 2016
(c)	Submit the IDP and Budget Process Plan to the MEC for Local Government	30 September 2016
(d)	First Round of Public Participation: IDP and MSDF Ward-Based Meetings	October-November 2016
(e)	Executive Mayoral Lekgotla: To agree on a long-term strategic roadmap for Council	6 -7 October 2016
(f)	Submit the George MSDP, 2013 to the MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	11 October 2016
(g)	Provincial Engagement: Integrated Municipal Governance Engagements to give effect to a sustainable Local Government	31 October 2016
(h)	National Treasury Engagement: Mid-Year Budget and Performance Assessment	16-17 February 2017
(i)	Provincial Engagement: Technical Integrated Municipal Engagement	22 February 2017

(j)	Provincial Engagement: MINMAY Technical Forum: Fourth Generation Integrated Development Plans	27 February 2017
(k)	Receipt of a gap analysis on the MSDF from the MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	9 March 2017
(l)	Tabling of the Draft IDP in Council	30 March 2017
(m)	Invitation of written comments on the Draft IDP and Budget	April/May 2017
(n)	Provincial Engagement: Meeting to discuss the IDP and Budget Assessment Report	5 May 2017
(o)	National Treasury Engagement: Budget Benchmark engagement	17 May 2017
(p)	Second Round of Public Participation: IDP and Budget Ward-Based Feedback Meetings	8-25 May 2017

The municipality intends to re-adopt its current MSDF concurrently with the fourth generation IDP and have embarked on a process of revision of the MSDF, informed by the gap analysis received from the MEC and comments received during the public participation process. A revised MSDF will therefore be adopted concurrently with the first IDP review in May 2018.

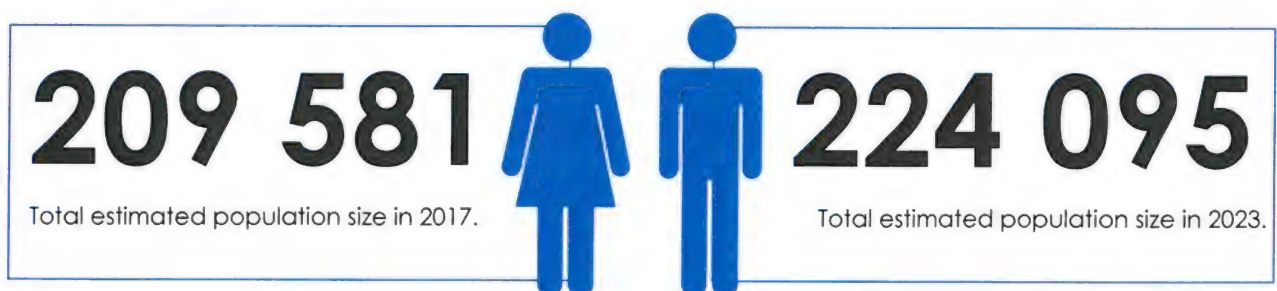
CHAPTER 2

Situational Analysis

2.1 INTRODUCTION

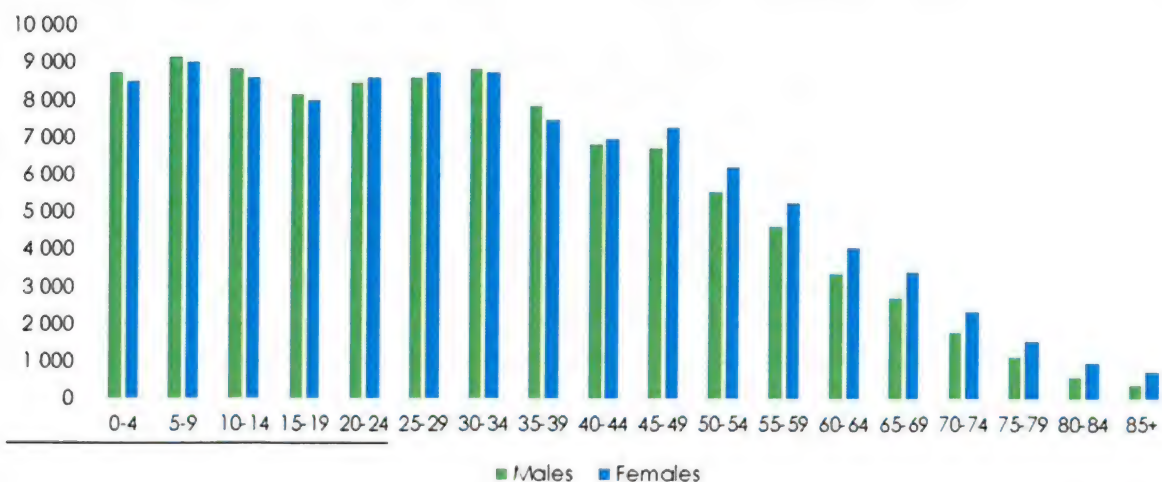
This Chapter presents a status quo analysis of the George Municipality. The situational analysis and statistics presented in this Chapter reveal the developmental challenges (such as poverty, unemployment and service delivery backlogs) facing the Municipality. This analysis is crucial in providing the Municipality and its social partners with information in respect of local socio-economic trends and patterns. The ideal is that the programmes and projects captured in this IDP must address the developmental challenges identified through the situational analysis.

2.2 POPULATION BREAKDOWN



George has the largest population in the Eden District which, according to the forecasts of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, is estimated to be **209 581** in 2017¹. This total gradually increases across the 5-year planning cycle and is expected to reach **224 095** by 2023. This total equates to an approximate **6.9 per cent growth** off the 2017 base estimate.

In 2017, George's population gender breakdown will be relatively evenly split between male (102 817, 48.9 per cent) and female (106 764, 51.1 per cent). For 2023, the split is anticipated to be 109 639 (48.9 per cent) and 114 456 (51.1 per cent) for males and females respectively.



2.3 AGE DISTRIBUTION

In 2017, George is expected to maintain relatively stable population levels within the formative, schooling and young working age groups after which a decreased concentration is noted in the 35 – 39 age category. The stable population levels indicate that not many young working professionals leave the region, but are absorbed within the local labour market. The population distribution however suddenly spikes upwards between the ages of 45 and 49 which, amongst other reasons, can be attributed to an increasing trend amongst more affluent citizens to retire or down-scale at a relatively young age.

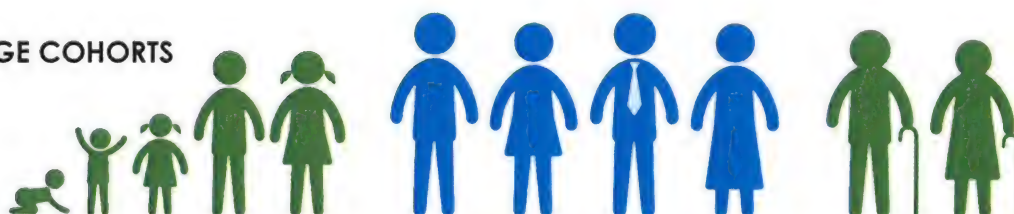
2.4 HOUSEHOLDS



In order to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumption regarding the number of households within a municipal area.

According to Census 2011, there were **53 551** households within the greater George region. As per the 2016 Community Survey, this number increased to **62 722** which equates to a 17.1 per cent increase off the 2011 base.

2.5 AGE COHORTS



Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	50 953	130 348	12 371	48.6
2017	53 020	140 780	15 781	48.9
2023	52 972	151 789	19 334	47.6

George's dependency ratios are expected to remain relatively stable from 48.6 in 2011 to 48.9 in 2017 before slightly decreasing to 47.6 by 2023. As lower dependency ratios imply less strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged), this decrease will have positive social, economic and labour market implications.

An increase in the dependency ratio is often associated with a relative decrease in the working age population. From a national perspective, the relative decrease in the working age population will result in lower tax revenues, pension shortfalls and overall inequality as citizens struggle to tend to the needs of their dependents amidst increased economic hardship.

At the municipal level, the decrease in the working population will potentially result in a smaller base from which local authorities can collect revenue for basic services rendered and will necessitate the prioritisation of municipal spending.

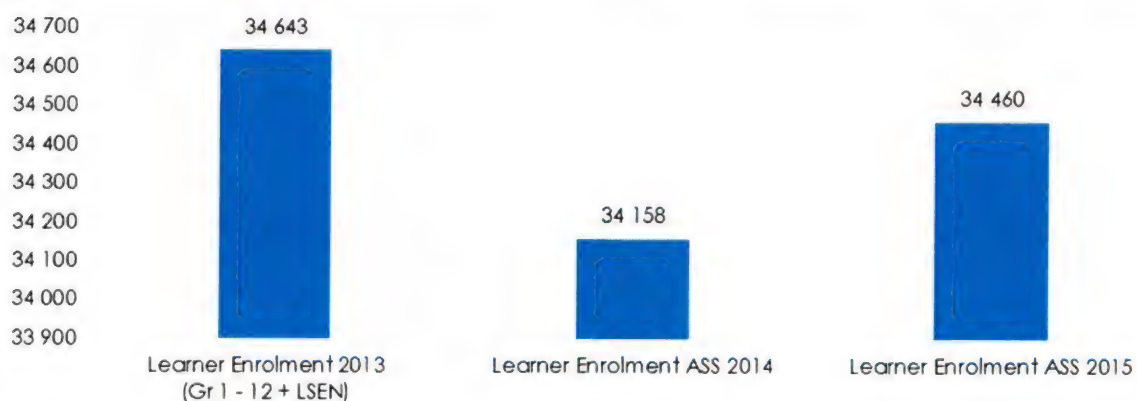
2.6 LITERACY



Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The literacy rate for George was recorded at 83.4 per cent in 2011 which is slightly higher than the average literacy rates of the Eden District (82.6 per cent) and South Africa (80.9 per cent), but is 3.8 percentage points lower than the literacy rate of the Western Cape.

2.7 LEARNER ENROLMENT

Learner enrolment in the schools within George dropped slightly with 485 learners between 2013 and 2014, which might be due to the inclusion of data on learners with special education needs (LSEN) in the 2013 WCED survey. Learner enrolment between 2014 and 2015 however increased with 302 learners which is an indication that access to education has improved in the George area and should translate into opportunities for an inclusive society.



2.8 LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



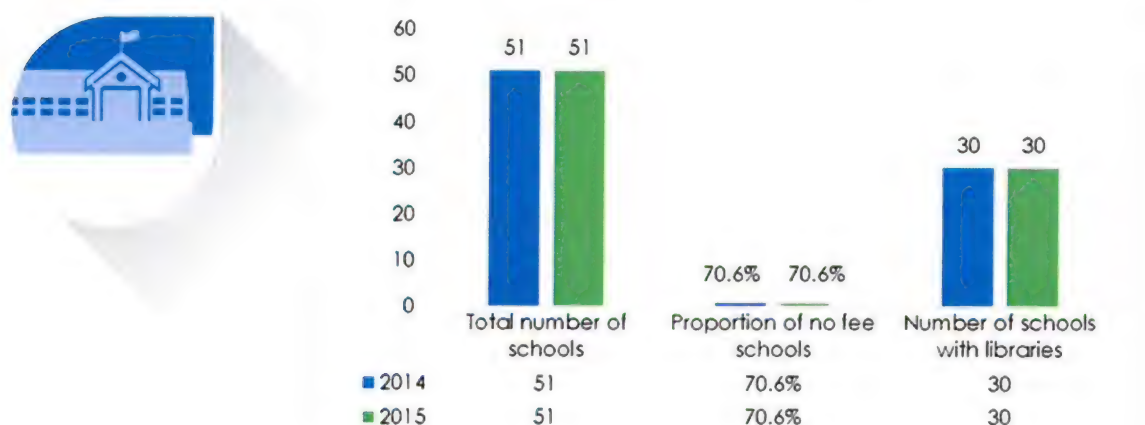
The learner-teacher ratio in George was below 30 between 2012 and 2014 at 28.5 and 28.2 respectively and increased slightly to 31.5 in 2013, however the number of learners per teacher increased sharply to 40.6 in 2015. According to the Department of Education the average number of learners per teacher was 30.3 in 2010, however one factor influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed.

2.9 GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rate for learners in the George area that enrolled from Grade 10 in 2014 to Grade 12 in 2016 was recorded at 26.4 per cent, which is lower than the average drop-out rate for the District (31.7 per cent) over the same period.

2.10 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2015, there were 51 schools within George which had to accommodate 34 460 learners at the start of 2015.

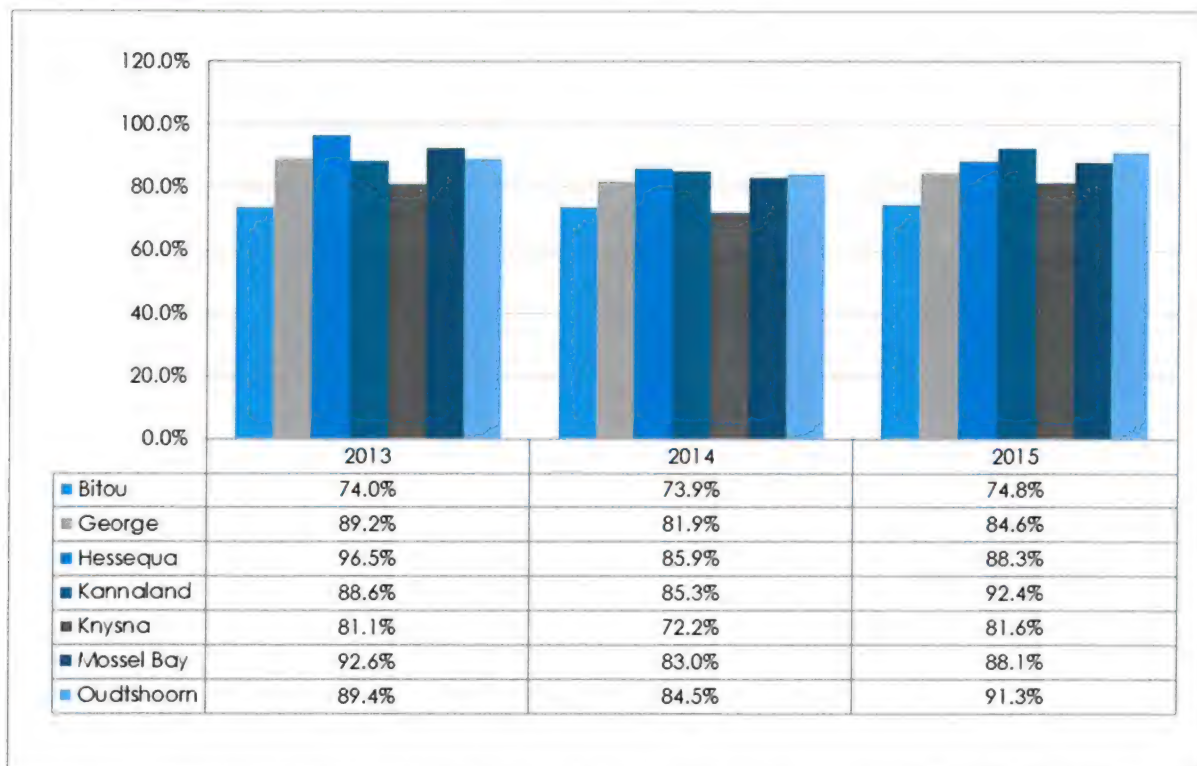
Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. Nevertheless, the proportion of no-fee schools has remained at 70.6 per cent between 2014 and 2015, which could in future further increase the drop-out rate.

The number of schools equipped with libraries also remained unchanged between 2014 and 2015.

2.11 EDUCATION OUTCOMES



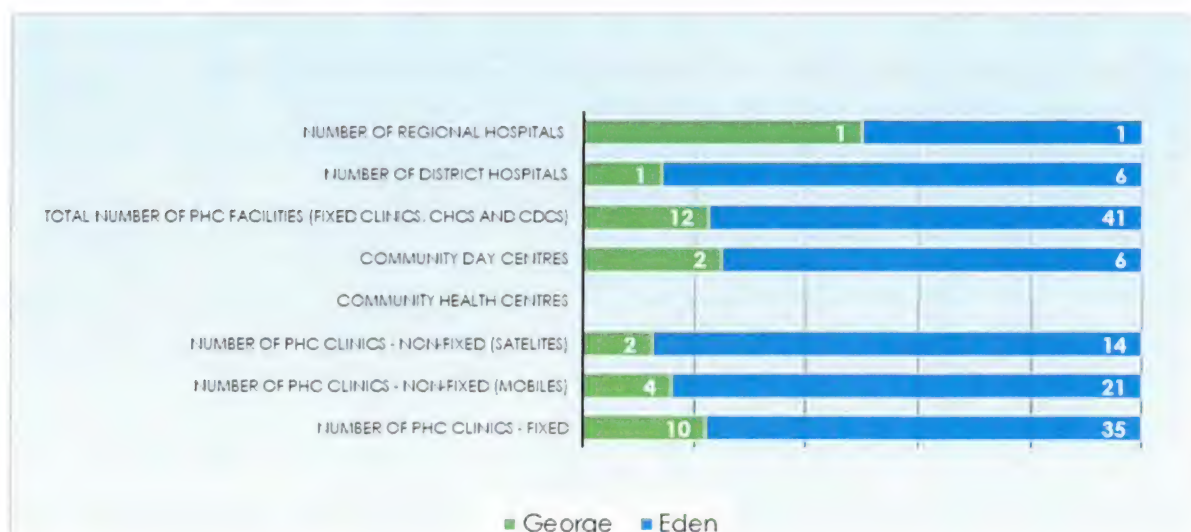
Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.



Matric outcomes within the George area have remained consistently above 80 per cent between 2013 and 2015, with the highest pass rate of 89.2 per cent recorded in 2013. The rate however declined to 81.9 and 84.6 per cent respectively in 2014 and 2015.


2.12 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' rights to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.



The Eden District has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 35 fixed clinics, 35 mobile/satellite clinics, 6 community day centres and 6 district hospitals. Of these facilities, 10 fixed clinics, 6 mobile/satellite clinics and 1 district hospital are situated within the George municipal area.


2.13 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Health Indicator	George	Eden
EMS Operational Ambulances	8	28
Population (2017)	224 095	427 742
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.36	0.64

Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities. Within the Eden District, George has 0.36 ambulances per 10 000 population, lower than the District average of 0.64.

2.14 HIV/AIDS

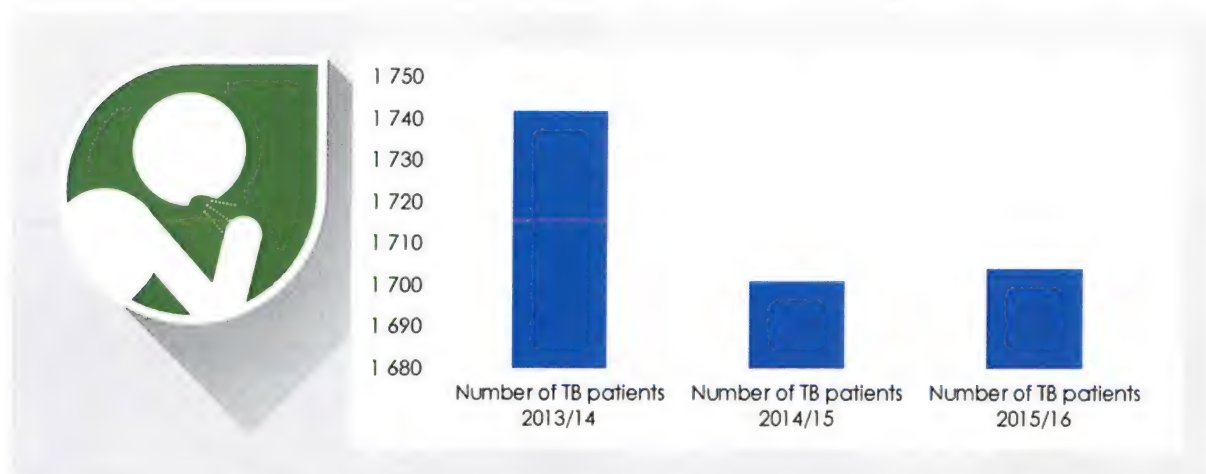


Health Indicator	George	Eden
Total registered patients receiving ART	6 356	17 391
No. of new ART patients	1 472	3 820
HIV Transmission Rate	2.00%	1.89%

At the end of March 2016, the Western Cape Province highlighted that anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 200 000 persons in the Province, 17 391 of whom were in the Eden District and 6 356 in the George municipal area. At the end of March 2016, George Municipality acquired 1 472 new ART patients, being treated from 18 treatment sites.


In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for George indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 2.0 per cent which is higher than the 1.89 per cent District and 1.4 per cent Provincial rate as well as the medium term annual target for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

2.15 TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



The number of TB patients in the Eden District has increased over past few years, reaching 4 909 in 2015/16 treated at 90 clinics or treatment sites. In the George municipal area, patient load had a slight increase in 2015. Most recent information shows a patient load of 1 704 with treatment administered from 25 clinics or treatment sites.

2.16 CHILD HEALTH



Health Indicator	George	Eden
Immunisation	81.8%	84.1%
Malnutrition	16.5	7.2
Neonatal mortality rate	8.1	6.4
Low birth weight	18.0%	16.0%

In 2015, the full **immunisation coverage rate** for Eden was 84.1 per cent, in George it was lower at 81.8 per cent, showing a deterioration from the 2014 rate of 88 per cent.

The number of **malnourished children** under five years in Eden in 2015 was 7.2 per 100 000 children. George's rate currently at 16.5 is much higher than the District rate.

The District's **neonatal mortality rate** (6.4) is slightly above the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births. George's rate at 8.1 is higher than the District rate, however it has improved from the 2014 rate of 8.7.

In the Eden District, 16 per cent of the babies were born **underweight**; at 18 per cent, George rate is higher than the District's and the Provincial average of 14.5 per cent.

2.17 MATERNAL HEALTH



Health Indicator	George	Eden
Maternal Mortality Ratio	156.6	69.9
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	6.20%	6.80%
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	0.9	0.5

Maternal mortality rate: George Municipality's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 156.6 per 100 000 live births compared to the District's ratio of 69.9. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019.

Births to teenage mothers: In 2015, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in Eden was 6.80 per cent. At 6.20 per cent, George's rate is lower than the District rate.

Termination of pregnancy: George's termination of pregnancy rate of 0.9 per cent per 1 000 live births is slightly higher than the District's at 0.5 per cent.

Overall, just over half of the indicators for child and maternal health have improved in the last year which reflects that George is making progress towards reaching its health targets. The concerns are with regards to its maternal mortality ratio and its malnutrition rate which has increased sharply in the last year.

2.18 POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND INTENSITY

The poverty headcount show that the number of poor people within the George municipal area decreased from 3.3 per cent of the population in 2011 to 1.5 per cent in 2016. The decreasing poverty headcount is positive as it means less strain on municipal financial resources.

Area	Poverty Headcount (Percentage)		Poverty Intensity (Percentage)	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
George	3.3	1.5	42.6	40.4
Eden District	3.9	2.2	42.2	40.5
Western Cape	3.6	2.7	42.6	40.1

The intensity of poverty, i.e. the proportion of poor people that are below the poverty line within the George municipal area, decreased from 42.6 per cent in 2011 to 40.4 per cent in 2016. However, this percentage is still high and should be moving towards zero as income of more households within the George municipal area moves away from the poverty line.

2.19 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The annual income for households living within the George municipal area is divided into three categories, i.e. the proportion of people that fall within the low, middle and high income brackets. Poor households fall under the low income bracket, which ranges from no

income to just over R50 000 annually (R4 166 per month). An increase in living standards can be evidenced by a rising number of households entering the middle and high income brackets.

Amount (2016)	Eden District	George	
No income	13.4	12.5	Low income
R1 – R6 327	2.8	2.6	
R6 328 – R12 653	4.4	4.4	
R12 654 – R25 306	14.3	13.1	
R25 307 – R50 6013	19.8	19.4	
R50 614 – R101 225	16.9	17.3	Middle Income
R101 226 – R202 450	12.0	12.6	
R202 451 – R404 901	9.0	9.7	
R404 902 – R809 802	5.1	6.0	High income
R809 803 – R1 619 604	1.5	1.7	
R1 619 605 – R3 239 208	0.5	0.5	
R3 239 209 or more	0.3	0.3	

Approximately 52 per cent of households in George fall within the low income bracket, of which 12.5 per cent have no income. A sustained increase in economic growth within the George municipal area is needed if the 2030 NDP income target of R110 000 per person per annum is to be achieved.

2.20 INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The Non-Financial Census of Municipalities released by Statistics South Africa in 2016 indicates increases or decreases of indigent households per municipal area between 2014 and 2015.

Area	2014	2015	Change
George	16 365	10 245	-6 120
Eden District	41 357	44 222	2 865
Western Cape	413 259	360 238	-53 021

The George municipal area experienced a significant decrease in the number of indigents (6 120) between 2014 and 2015, which implies a reduced burden on municipal resources.

2.21 ACCESS TO WATER



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard or within 200 metres from yard.

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	160 253	183 441	14.5
George	52 250	61 625	17.9

Statistics South Africa estimates the number of households in the municipal area at 53 551 in 2011 and 62 722 in 2016. The biggest source of water in George in 2016 was piped water inside their dwelling/yard/or within 200 metres. Access to piped water for these categories increased by 17.9 per cent from 52 250 households in 2011 to 61 625 households in 2016 and increased by 14.5 per cent across the District over the same period.

2.22 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to electricity as primary source of energy for lighting purposes.

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	149 435	181 973	21.8
George	48 737	61 313	25.8

The biggest source of energy for lighting purposes in the George municipal area in 2016 was electricity whilst 2.2 per cent of households make use of other sources of energy. Access to electricity for lighting purposes improved by 25.8 per cent from 48 737 households in 2011 to 61 313 households in 2016 and increased by 21.8 per cent across the District over the same period.

2.23 ACCESS TO SANITATION

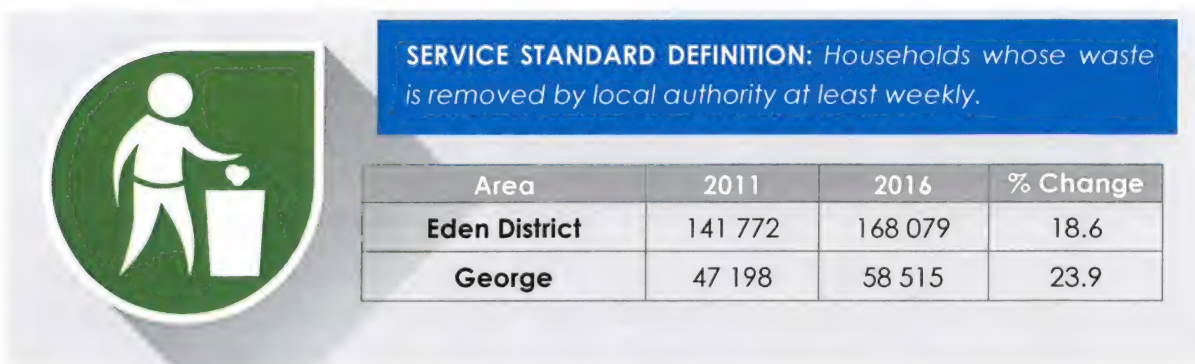


SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: Households with access to flush toilet connected to sewerage system.

Area	2011	2016	% Change
Eden District	140 751	178 646	26.9
George	47 441	59 838	26.1

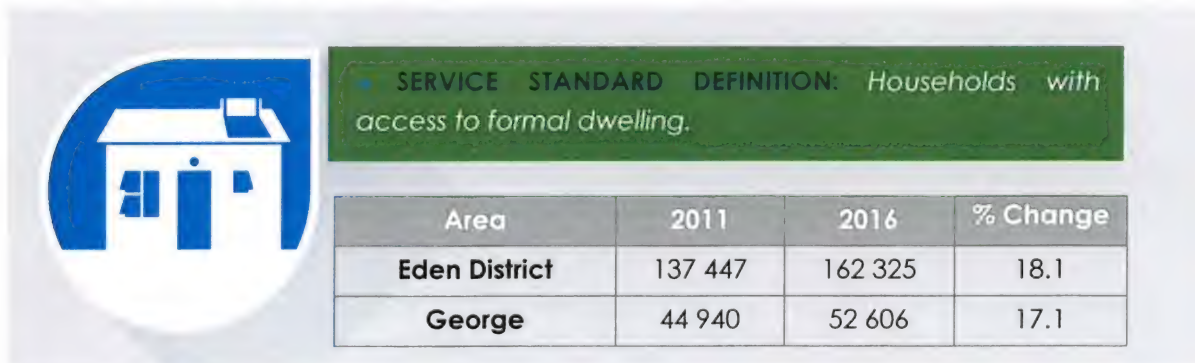
The biggest source of sanitation was access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system whilst only 4.6 per cent of households make use of other sources of other sanitation. Access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system improved by 26.1 per cent from 47 441 households in 2011 to 59 838 households in 2016. Further improvement was witnessed at District level which recorded a 26.9 per cent shift across the District over the same period.

2.24 ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL



The majority of households in George have their refuse removed by the local authority weekly (93.3 per cent) and a further 3.9 per cent of households have their refuse removed by the local authority/private company less often. Refuse removed by local authority once a week increased by 23.9 per cent from 47 198 households in 2011 to 58 515 households in 2016 and by 18.6 per cent across the District over the same period.

2.25 ACCESS TO HOUSING



The majority of households within the George area reside in formal dwellings (84 per cent) whilst 16.0 per cent of the households reside either in informal, traditional and/or other dwellings in 2016. Access to formal dwellings increased by 17.1 per cent from 44 940 households in 2011 to 52 606 households in 2016 and by 18.1 per cent across the District over the same period.

2.26 MURDER



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	26	33	27.6
George (per 100 000)	25	32	29.4

Definition: Murder is a social contact crime resulting in the loss of life of the victim, but excludes cases where the loss of life occurred as a result of a response to a crime, for example self-defence.

The cases of reported murder (per 100 000 population) within the George area increased by 29.4 per cent from 25 in 2015 to 32 in 2016. The Eden District is no exception, with the number of murders increasing by 27.6 per cent from 26 in 2015 to 33 in 2016. George's murder rate (per 100 000 population) of 32 is therefore relatively equal to the Eden District's 33.

2.27 SEXUAL OFFENCES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	169	152	-9.7
George (per 100 000)	243	174	-28.5

Definition: Sexual offences includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

In 2016, there were 174 sexual crimes recorded in the George area compared to 243 the previous year which results in a 28.5 per cent decrease. Although sexual cases within the Eden District decreased by 9.7 per cent from 169 in 2015 to 152 in 2016, it remains very high. George's sexual related crime rate per 100 000 population of 174 is higher than the District average of 152.

2.28 DRUG-RELATED CRIMES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	1 529	1 584	3.6
George (per 100 000)	1 422	1 435	0.9

Definition: Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes within the George area increased slightly by 0.9 per cent from 1 422 in 2015 to 1 435 in 2016. Incidence of drug-related crimes in the Eden District increased by 3.6 per cent from 1 529 in 2015 to 1 584 in 2016. Drug-related crimes – possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) – in George in 2016 (1 435) is however less than the District average of 1 584.

2.29 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	254	247	-2.9
George (per 100 000)	266	269	1.4

Driving under the influence (DUI): DUI refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased in the George area. In 2016, 266 incidences were dealt with in the George area compared to 269 in 2015. However, the cases of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol in the Eden District decreased by 2.9 per cent from 254 in 2015 to 247 in 2016. At 269 incidences per 100 000 people, cases of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol in George exceeds that of Eden District.

2.30 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Area	2015	2016	% Change
Eden District (per 100 000)	951	978	2.9
George (per 100 000)	819	883	7.8

Definition: Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The cases of residential burglaries within the George area increased by 7.8 per cent from 819 in 2015 to 883 in 2016. The Eden District is no exception, with residential burglaries increasing by 2.9 per cent from 951 in 2015 to 978 in 2016. In 2016, George's residential burglaries related crime rate of 883 per 100 000 population is significantly below that of the District.

2.31 PRIMARY SECTOR

2.31.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

This industry comprised R535.9 million (or 4.5 per cent) of the Municipality's GDP in 2015. It displayed modest growth of 2.2 per cent for the period 2005 - 2015, but growth has nevertheless contracted in the post-recessionary period (the sector experienced contraction of 0.5 per cent over the period 2010 - 2015). Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 9.0 per cent of the municipality's workforce. Employment growth over the period 2005 - 2015 has contracted by 2.1 per cent per annum on average. Employment picked up significantly after the recession and grew at a rate of 3.4 per cent per annum on average since 2010. On net employment, 2 017 jobs have been lost since 2005 - not all of the jobs lost prior to and during the recession have been recovered.

The labour force in the primary sector is characterised by a relatively large proportion of low-skilled labour. The majority (54.9 per cent or 3 936 workers) of the workforce in agriculture, forestry and fishing operate within the low-skill sector, which has experienced a contraction of 2.9 per cent since 2005, but nevertheless grew by 3.2 per cent per annum over the post-recession period (2010 - 2015). The semi-skilled sector employs 1 669 workers and the sector has contracted at a rate of 2.3 per cent per annum since 2005, but did experience a notable recovery of 3.7 per cent per annum over the post-recession period term (2010 - 2015). The skilled sector employs the smallest proportion of the industry's workforce (5.7 per cent or 409 workers). This segment has shown robust growth post-recession (5.4 per cent per annum), with a 0.6 per cent per annum contraction over the long term (2005 - 2015). The informal sector makes up 16.2 per cent of the industry's workforce and was the only sector to experience long term growth (albeit marginal) as employment grew by 1.3 per cent per annum over the period 2005 - 2015. Informal employment within the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry furthermore experienced robust growth of 3.4 per cent per annum since 2010.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R535.9 million	2.2%	-0.5%
Employment		7 173	-2.1%	3.4%
Skill Levels	Skilled	409	-0.6%	5.4%
	Semi-skilled	1 669	-2.3%	3.7%
	Low-skilled	3 936	-2.9%	3.2%
	Informal	1 159	1.3%	3.4%

2.32 SECONDARY SECTOR

2.32.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry comprised R1.676 billion (or 14.2 per cent) of the Municipality's GDP in 2015. The industry has experienced growth of 3.3 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 – 2015. GDP growth in the latter half of the decade (3.0 per cent for period 2010 – 2015) was on par with the long term trend for the industry and the overall municipal GDP growth rate (3.0 per cent) over the period under review as the sector manages to recover after the recession. The manufacturing industry employed 8.7 per cent of the Municipality's workforce. Employment dropped by 480 jobs over the past decade contracting at 0.2 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015. Employment has nevertheless remained at a similar level in the post-recessionary period, contracting at 0.1 per cent per annum.

A disproportionally large number of workers employed in the manufacturing sector are classified as semi-skilled (39.7 per cent) and low-skilled (23.6 per cent). Only 22.5 per cent of those employed in the manufacturing sector are categorised as skilled whilst 14.2 per cent of the workforce operate within the informal sector. This sector has experienced meaningful employment growth in the post-recessionary period at 2.3 per cent.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R1.676 billion	3.3%	3.0%
Employment		6 943	-0.2%	-0.1%
Skill Levels	Skilled	1 562	2.0%	1.6%
	Semi-skilled	2 756	-1.4%	-1.4%

	Low--skilled	1 641	-0.8%	-0.7%
	Informal	984	2.1%	2.3%

2.32.2 Construction

The construction industry comprised R497.8 million (or 4.2 per cent) of the Municipality's GDP in 2015, making it the fifth largest sector in the region. Construction has nevertheless witnessed robust growth since 2005, with growth averaging 4.7 per cent per annum. GDP growth has nevertheless slowed since the recession and grew by 0.6 per cent over the period 2010 – 2015 as the industry struggles to fully recover after the recession and consequently struggles to maintain its position as fastest growing industry.

The construction industry employed only 7.7 per cent of the Municipality's workforce. Employment in the Municipality's construction industry has expanded by 746 jobs or 2.5 per cent per annum since 2005. However, subdued growth of 1.3 per cent per annum has been witnessed over the period 2010 – 2015.

The majority (50.0 per cent or 3 046) of the workers employed in the construction industry operate within the informal sector. Employment growth within this sector has been consistently high since 2005 (7.9 per cent). *Low-skilled* employment makes up 14.3 per cent and *semi-skilled* employment makes up 27.4 per cent of the workforce in the construction industry, and both sectors have been experiencing contractions prior to, and after the recession. Workers employed in these sectors who have lost their jobs may have found employment in the informal sector. Skilled employment makes up only 8.2 per cent of the construction industry's workforce, and has experienced measured growth rate over the past decade, with growth picking up slightly since 2010.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R497.8 million	4.7%	0.6%
Employment		6 086	2.5%	1.3%
Skill Levels	Skilled	502	3.1%	1.1%
	Semi-skilled	1 670	-1.0%	-2.9%
	Low-skilled	868	-1.9%	-4.3%
	Informal	3 046	7.9%	6.9%

2.33 TERTIARY SECTOR

2.33.1 Commercial Services

Commercial services encompass the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation, transport, storage & communication and finance, insurance, real estate & business services industries. This sector comprised R7.144 billion (or 60.2 per cent) of the Municipality's GDP in 2015 (the largest sector in the region). The industry grew steadily over the period 2005 – 2015 – 4.9 per cent per annum compared to the overall municipal average of 3.9 per cent. The sector displayed sluggishness in the post-recessionary period continuing to grow at a rate of 4.0 per cent per annum on average. This sector employed 51.8 per cent of the Municipality's workforce (making it the largest employer).

Employment has shown moderate growth throughout the past decade recording a 3.9 per cent growth rate per annum. Employment growth has not maintained this trajectory, tapering off to 2.5 per cent over the period 2010 – 2015 as the sector remains on par with the sluggish growth across other industries in the Municipality post-recession (overall municipal employment growth averaged 2.0 per cent per annum over this period). The commercial services industry has created 12 408 jobs on net since 2005. A large proportion (29.3 per cent) of the industry's workforce are classified as *semi-skilled*, while 11.0 per cent are classified as *low-skilled* and 23.3 per cent are classified as *skilled*. The *low-skilled/semi-skilled/skilled* workforce has shown moderate growth both prior to and post-recession. Informal employment within the Commercial services industry makes up 36.4 per cent of the industries workforce and has experienced robust growth of 10.7 per cent per annum since 2005, and lower but still strong growth of 4.7 per cent per annum over the last 5 years.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R7.144 billion	4.9%	4.0%
Employment		41 176	3.9%	2.5%
Skill Levels	Skilled	9 579	3.1%	2.8%
	Semi-skilled	12 075	0.9%	0.7%
	Low-skilled	4 515	1.0%	0.7%
	Informal	15 007	10.7%	4.7%

2.33.2 Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

The general government & community, social and personal services is relatively small, comprising only 14.5 per cent or R1.714 billion of the Municipality's overall GDPR in 2015. The industry experienced GDPR growth of 2.5 per cent over the period 2005 – 2015 and marginally decreased to a rate of 2.0 per cent per annum since 2010. The industry however employs a noteworthy share (22.4 per cent) of the Municipality's workforce and its employment growth over the period 2005 – 2015 averaged 2.6 per cent per annum. Employment growth has tapered off somewhat to 1.8 per cent since the recession.

The majority (30.1 per cent) of the industry's workforce are classified as *low-skilled*, while 22.3 per cent falls within the semi-skilled category and 28.0 per cent are classified as *skilled*. Employment in the *skilled* category grew moderately at 1.9 per cent over the period 2005 - 2015 overall, and has slowed slightly since 2010 recording a figure of 1.6 per cent. *Semi-skilled* employment grew at a rate of 1.5 per cent per annum since 2005. The sluggish

growth has persisted in the post-recessionary period at 1.2 per cent. Employment growth among the *low-skilled* workforce grew by 0.1 per cent for the period 2005 – 2015. The informal sector employed only 19.6 per cent of the industries workforce, but grew at a rate of 15.6 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015 (this growth nevertheless stemming from a small base).

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R1.714 billion	2.5%	2.0%
Employment		17 802	2.6%	1.8%
Skill Levels	Skilled	4 977	1.9%	1.6%
	Semi-skilled	3 973	1.5%	1.2%
	Low-skilled	5 362	0.1%	-0.4%
	Informal	3 490	15.6%	7.9%

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Performance management is a management tool introduced to facilitate the implementation of the IDP, and as such forms an integral part of the IDP. The budget attaches money to the IDP objectives and this is monitored through the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP). The budget makes the implementation of the IDP possible and the IDP provides the strategic direction for the budget. This chapter aims to provide an analysis of the institutional arrangements at George Municipality, its financial position and service delivery performance.

3.2 INSTITUTIONAL

The following section focuses on the factors contributing to the sustainability of the municipality ranging from continuity of the prevailing political environment and the internal capacity of the municipality, particularly in relation to personnel and the systems used within the municipality.

3.2.1 Council

The council performs both legislative and executive functions. It focuses on legislative, oversight and participatory roles, and has delegated its executive function to the Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committee. The council's role is to debate issues publicly and to facilitate political debate and discussion. The council plays a very active role in the operations of the Municipality. Apart from their functions as decision-makers, councillors are also actively involved in community work and the various social programmes in the municipal area.

The Executive Mayor of the Municipality, Alderman M Naik, assisted by the Executive Mayoral Committee, heads the executive arm of the Municipality. The Executive Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance, since executive powers are vested in him to manage the day-to-day affairs. This means that he has an overarching strategic and political responsibility. The key element of the executive model is that executive power is vested in the Executive Mayor, delegated by the Council, and as well as the powers assigned by legislation. Although accountable for the strategic direction and performance of the Municipality, the Executive Mayor operates in concert with the Mayoral Committee.

The portfolios assigned to the members of the Executive Mayoral Committee are as follows:

Name of member	Capacity
M G Naik	Executive Mayor
G Pretorius	Executive Deputy Mayor – Corporate Services
I C Kritzing	Speaker of Council
B M Cornelius	Human Settlements
G J Stander	Civil Engineering Services
E P de Villiers	Human Resources & Electrotechnical Services
M Viljoen	Environmental Affairs & Sport
C H Noble	Safety & Security
M Draghoender	Community Development & Libraries
G C Niehaus	Planning
E Bussack	Rural Development
D L Cronje	Finance
A D Willemse	Strategic Services

3.2.2 Management

All Senior Management positions have been filled (see Administrative Arm of the George Municipality on page 4 of this document).

3.2.3 Staff Complement

The George Municipality currently employs 978 (excluding non-permanent positions) officials, who individually and collectively contribute to the achievement of the municipality's objectives. The primary objective of Human Resource Management is to render an innovative Human Resource service that addresses both skills development and an administrative function.

3.2.4 Vacancy Rate

The approved staff establishment/ organogram for the municipality had 1 932 posts for the 2015/16 financial year. The actual positions filled are indicated in the tables below by post level and by functional level. 954 Posts were vacant at the end of 2015/2016, resulting in a vacancy rate of 49.38%.

Below is a table that indicates the number of posts filled and vacancies within the municipality:

Per Post Level		
Post Level	Filled & Funded	Vacant
Top Management	6	3
Senior Management	4	2
Middle Management	54	28
Skilled	289	207
Semi-Skilled	402	461
Unskilled	223	253
Total	978	954
Per Functional Level		
Functional Area	Filled & Funded	Vacant
Office of the Municipal Manager	24	31
Financial Services	111	49
Corporate Services	78	106
Human Settlements, Land Affairs & Planning	70	58
Community Services	285	301
Electro Technical Services	131	131
Civil Engineering Services	279	278
Total	978	954

3.2.5 Skills development

The municipality is committed to developing the skills of the human resource capacity and therefore prepares a Workplace Skills Plan annually. The municipality will complete the implementation of a staff performance management system for all staff and the performance plans will be aligned with the strategic objectives and the TASK job functions. Training and skills development gaps will be identified and the training plans will focus on the needs identified.

3.2.6 Municipal policies and service-delivery improvement plans

The municipality has the following policies, service-delivery improvement plans and systems to support the workforce in delivering on the strategic objectives:

Name of policy	Date approved/ revised
Appointment Policy	29 August 2012
Acting Policy	29 November 2012
Overtime Policy	29 November 2012
Placement Policy	29 November 2012
Succession and Career Path Policy	29 November 2012
Training and Development Policy	29 November 2012
Scarce Skills and Staff Retention Policy	March 2008
Experiential Policy	29 November 2012

Name of policy	Date approved/ revised
Internal Bursary Policy	March 2010
External Bursary Policy	March 2010
Personal Protective Equipment Policy	29 November 2012
Motor Vehicle Policy	29 August 2012
Outdoor advertising by-law	25 May 2012
Water and sanitation by-law	21 January 2011
Delegation of power	25 January 2012
George CBD Local Structure Plan	28 February 2013
Land Use Planning By-Law	1 September 2015
Gwaiing Local Spatial Development Framework (LSDF)	15 April 2016
Wilderness/Lakes/Hoekwil LSDF	15 April 2016
George CBD Pedestrian Walkway LSDF	15 April 2016
Blanco LSDF	4 November 2016
Herolds Bay LSDF	4 November 2016
George South-East LSDF	4 November 2016
Pacaltsdorp/Hans Moes Kraal LSDF	4 November 2016
Wards 24 and 25 LSDF	4 November 2016
Thembaletu Urban Restructuring LSDF	9 December 2016
Tariff	Being reviewed as part of the IDP and Budget process
Virement	Being reviewed as part of the IDP and Budget process
Property rates	Being reviewed as part of the IDP and Budget process
Indigent	Being reviewed as part of the IDP and Budget process
Customer care	Being reviewed as part of the IDP and Budget process
Credit control	Being reviewed as part of the IDP and Budget process
Debt collection	Being reviewed as part of the IDP and Budget process

It is Council's intention to develop a schedule of all policies and by-laws that will indicate a rotation plan for reviewing all policies and by-laws. This process will assist

the municipality to be compliant, developmental and innovative in conducting its business. The systems are continuously updated to ensure that they support the administration.

3.3 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (MUNICIPALITY)

This section will be included in the final document in May 2017.

3.4 MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE

An institutional performance review of the current status provides information pertaining to the current status service needs, highlights and challenges. The information provides valuable insight for the management team and guidance to engage in a meaningful planning process to improve service delivery within the municipal area, and is reported on the 2015/2016 Annual Report of George Municipality. Some of the highlights mentioned in the report, include:

Highlight	Description
Training and Development	<p>George Municipality was the first municipality in the Western Cape that received a National Treasury internships grant to train and develop local technical graduates in the fields of Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering.</p> <p>Seven electrical and mechanical graduates from George and six civil engineering graduates have been employed as interns by George Municipality.</p> <p>Over 20 MISA Apprentices are receiving practical training at the George Municipality</p> <p>30 Municipal officials received bursaries from the LG Seta towards study in the Diploma Public Accountability.</p> <p>Eight (8) people received external bursaries. One (1) municipal official received an internal bursary.</p> <p>The George Municipality trained 142 officials for the financial year.</p>
Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (MSCOA)	<p>Budgeting the mSCOA way – projects etc.</p>
Thusong Service Centres	<p>Thusong Service Centres (TSCs)), formerly known as Multi-Purpose Community Centres were introduced by government to serve as one-stop service centres providing integrated and essential services and information to communities close to where they live as part of a comprehensive strategy to better the lives of the surrounding communities. These centres were established as hubs of development and communication based on Batho Pele values and principles.</p> <p>The Western Cape Provincial Government started around June 2011 consulting local authorities on taking over the management of these facilities from the Department of Social Development. Meanwhile it was concluded that the management of the Thusong programme would reside within the Service Delivery Integration Directorate within the</p>

Highlight	Description
	<p>Department of Local Government.</p> <p>Thusong Service Centres within the George municipal boundaries affected by the above process being the Thembaletu and Waboomskraal Thusong Service Centres.</p> <p>After quite a lengthy consultation process between the Department of Local Government and local municipalities, Council of George Municipality eventually (May 04, 2012) resolved to take over (implementation from 01 October 2012) the Thembaletu Thusong Service Centre based on certain conditions.</p> <p>The withdrawal of Waboomskraal Thusong Service Centre from the above process was due to various challenges (e.g. political interferences, land ownership, clarity regarding partnerships, etc.) that was identified amongst local community representatives and former / founder members related to the original erection and funding of the facility. The Department of Local Government later also withdrew from the consultation process at a stage when these factions could not resolve their disputes.</p> <p>Meanwhile services to the local farming community were severely affected to the extent that the Office of the Premier had to intervene. The Office of the Mayor was then requested to restore the affected services and also to assist resolving the challenges at hand.</p> <p>After yet another round of consultation processes between Department of Local Government, the local council (represented by Mr P Noble) and all relevant role players the takeover process was eventually back on track for negotiations to be taken to the next level. Eventually the two main stakeholders being the Waboomskraal Community Forum (representing the local farmers and farm workers) and the South African Hop Farms Pty Ltd (current owners of the property on which the facility was build) agreed in principle that the property and buildings be ceded to the Council of George Municipality as per official agreement.</p> <p>The above decision would pave the way for finalize arrangements for take over the operational and infrastructural responsibilities of the Waboomskraal Thusong Service Centre.</p> <p>COUNCIL RESOLUTION : 11 NOVEMEBR 2016</p> <p>On 11 November 2016 Council resolved to take over the Waboomskraal Thusong Service Centre.</p>

Highlight	Description
	Currently arrangements are put in place for Council to effectively take over the Waboomskraal Thusong Service Centre as from 01 July 2017 on conditions basically already agreed to by all parties involved.
Scholar Patrol Competition – October 2015	Schools were invited to participate in a scholar patrol competition
Upgrading of the Junior Traffic Training Centre	Resealing and marking of the Junior Traffic Training Centre
Education of pedestrians	Addressed in Road Safety awareness campaigns

The key challenges as reflected below were considered during the compilation of the IDP. These key challenges were extracted from the 2015/2016 Annual Report and are summarised in the tables below:

Challenge	Challenge
Staff shortages	The shortage of technical staff within the electro technical and civil engineering department remains a challenge and leads to service delivery constraints, high overtime costs and unnecessary electricity outage costs, persons acting in positions for which they are not necessarily qualified.
Vegetation control in order to minimise power outages	The vegetation control section on the organogram has never been considered for funding to fill the vacant position.
Eskom Load shedding	<p>The ability of Eskom to provide sufficient electricity to the municipality during peak periods remains a problem. Various energy saving methods have been introduced and requests are regularly made to our consumers to reduce load. The municipal load control system that is used to switch off geysers during peak periods is used extensively to reduce the possibility of load shedding.</p> <p>Potential sewage spills due to pump station shutdowns remains a concern and back-up generators need to be provided at major pump station and where spillage can cause a serious health hazard</p>
Loss of electricity sales	The availability and affordability of electricity has become one of the most debated subjects due to Eskom's load shedding and the abnormally high Eskom increases that are carried over to municipal consumers. The loss in income from the sale of electricity and the effect of load shedding has had an enormous impact on the economy of the city and the country. Many consumers are moving to other forms of energy and are even considering generating their own renewable electricity.
Illegal Connections	The illegal connections in the informal areas in Thembaletu remain a challenge. The residents want an electricity supply and reconnect immediately after connections have been removed. The connections cause tripping of the power supply and this

Challenge	Challenge
	causes tension in the community. The only long term solution is to provide the informal areas with electricity.
	Grant funds are required to electrify the informal areas in Thembaletu and other housing projects.
Funding	The MIG grant funding to provide water and sewer bulk services required to accommodate low cost housing development is totally inadequate. This is delaying the implementation of low cost housing development, and subsequently affects service delivery.
Vandalism of Water and Sewer Pump station	Higher security locking systems to replace current devices and improved enclosures for vulnerable substations are being implemented. A reward system whereby R2 500 is paid out to any person who offers information on vandalism and theft of municipal assets and which information leads to the successful conviction of the perpetrator in a court of law has been introduced. The co-operation between the Electro technical Department and the SAPS is also excellent and we have achieved number successes together.
Vandalism of electrical installations.	Vandalism of municipal assets is an on-going challenge and traditional deterrents are not effective anymore. More expensive detection equipment must be installed together with reactive options.
Financial constraints	The inadequate allocation of funding to provide for infrastructure to accommodate housing needs and meet the bulk infrastructure requirements for the poor.
Capacity	Lack of human resource capacity to meet the increasing demands for service delivery as the city of George grows, the inclusion of the DMA area, a general decline in personnel numbers over the years and scarce skills.
Go George	The implementation and management of new municipal service, along with the additional scarce skills and capacity required.
PPPFA	The introduction of the PPPFA policy has caused significant delays in project implementation, resulting in the withdrawal of national and provincial funding by Human Settlements. This is a very serious threat to service delivery and the municipality's reputation.
Fleet Management	Municipal vehicles and plant are not always looked after by drivers and Management as they should and vehicle abuse is increasing.
Lack of Funding for Replacement Vehicles	Approximately 55% of the current municipal fleet is older than 12 years. Funding is provided for the purchase of new vehicles but seldom for replacement of old existing vehicles.
Vehicle Monitoring	A vehicle control room and dispatch service must be implemented to improve service delivery and vehicle control as well as decrease over time costs.
Small Scale Embedded Generation	The desire by developers and property owners to include small scale embedded generation (SSEG) at residential, commercial and industrial sites requires additional skilled human resource capacity within the Electro-technical Department. The inclusion of these SSEG installations within the George network will not only

Challenge	Challenge
66kV and 11kV Oil Switchgear	<p>have a financial implication on the council's income, but the safety risk to municipal staff and the public is severely increased if these installations are not properly managed and inspected.</p> <p>Greater awareness to the general public is required with regards to these types of installations and the business process within the Electro-technical department must be established and managed. All of which need additional staff.</p> <p>A number of 66kV OSM10 oil filled Circuit Breakers and 11kV oil filled switchgear must be replaced with respectively new 66kV gas filled circuit breakers and with 11kV gas filled or vacuum circuit breakers. The limited budget allowed for this replacement work greatly increases the financial risks to George Municipality due to unforeseen outages. But most of all the old equipment presents a risk to person and property. In some instances the gear also minimise the flexibility of the network operations.</p> <p>Staff is increasingly hesitant to operate the aged equipment. Without providing sufficient funds for replacing this old equipment George Municipality is at risk of omitting their legal duty to provide and maintain, as far as reasonably practicable, a working environment that is safe and without risk as stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993.</p> <p>The oil filled equipment is also a hazard to the environment.</p>

3.5 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The municipality fosters relations with other spheres of government and participates in various intergovernmental activities to promote a closer working relationship between the various spheres of government. These relationships assist in enhancing Government's services to the communities of George and promotes a more efficient use of resources and sharing of knowledge.

The municipality faces severe constraints especially in terms of funding and capacity and therefore effective service delivery is promoted through resources and capacity leveraged from partners.

3.5.1 Transversal partnering:

These partnerships exist between line function departments within the municipality. The prevailing partnerships include:

- a. IDP Steering Committee;
- b. Project Committees in respect of drafting and amendment of the municipal SDF; restructuring and urban upgrade projects; and GIPTN.

3.5.2 Inter-governmental partnering:

The municipality partners with other spheres of government in an ongoing effort to leverage financing, mandates and facilitate decision making. The existing partnerships include:

- a. Housing Department – partnerships with the Western Cape Provincial Government and National Housing authorities to collaborate on delivery and funding for subsidised housing projects and development of restructuring zones aimed at spearheading spatial transformation;
- b. Civil Engineering Services has ongoing partnerships with state and provincial authorities in efforts to leverage funding for upgrade of infrastructure to sustain economic growth. The development and roll-out of the George Integrated Public Transport Network is a result of a continuing partnership with the Western Cape Provincial Government;
- c. Local Economic Development actively participates in collaboration with the National Department of Rural Development in an initiative to establish Farmer Production Support Units within the municipal area, which projects are funded by the National Department.

3.5.3 Cross-boundary partnering:

Partnerships with other municipalities in the Eden District facilitates decision making and serves as a valuable exchange of knowledge and learning best practices. Prevailing partnerships include:

- a. Participation in IDP processes of neighbouring municipalities;
- b. Active participation in Intergovernmental Steering Committees formed in lieu of drafting MSDF's for neighbouring municipalities;
- c. Memorandum of agreement with four other municipalities whereby a Joint Municipal Tribunal has been established to leverage decision making capacity and expertise in respect of land development applications.

The Municipality has delegated officials and councillors to the following forums:

Forum	Frequency	Responsibility
Municipal Managers Forum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager
SALGA Working Groups	Quarterly	Director and portfolio councillor specific to working group
District Coordinating Forum	Quarterly	Mayor
Premiers Coordinating Forum	Bi-annually	Mayor
Provincial and District Managers IDP Forums	Quarterly	Municipal Manager – IDP
Disaster Management Forum	Quarterly	Community Services
Human Resources Forum	Quarterly	Corporate Services
Legal Advisors Forum	Quarterly	Corporate Services
Environmental Health Forum	Quarterly	Community Services
Local Economic Development Forum	Quarterly	Economic Development
Southern Cape Planners Forum	Quarterly	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management
Eden District Municipality Infrastructure Forum	Quarterly	Infrastructure

3.6 ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

This section speaks directly to George Council's Strategic Objective 2: Good Governance in George and is aligned with Province's objective of building the best-run regional government in the world. It is further aligned with National Government Outcome 12, namely an efficient, effective and development-oriented public service and empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

George Municipality as with all municipalities in South Africa adopted the King Code of Governance Principles for South Africa 2009 (King III) as its primary governance principles. King III is considered one of the best codes of governance worldwide, and has broadened the scope of governance into one where the core philosophy revolves around leadership, sustainability and ethical corporate citizenship. The MSA requires municipalities to provide its communities with information concerning municipal governance, management and development. Such accountability requires that all ward committees are fully functional and open to the public; all tenders are publicly advertised, effective functioning of the municipal committee on public accounts (MPAC) and that by-laws and the MSDF be drafted in a transparent and participative manner. To maintain an independent, effective an Internal Audit Manager has been appointed in 2011 which is a significant contributor to governance within the municipality. A three (3) year rolling audit plan has been

approved and results of audits are communicated to the various levels of management, including executive directors and the Municipal Manager, as well as to other assurance providers and the Audit Committee.

To maintain a positive perception of the municipality and confidence in the municipality from the public and stakeholders, risk management processes are in place, with quarterly risk management assessments and reporting.

Council adopted the Anti-Corruption & Anti-Fraud Strategy together with a Whistle Blowing Policy on the 25th of February 2015 to ensure fraud and corruption are promptly addressed.

To ensure financial prudence, the George Municipality obtained a clean audit report for all five consecutive years.

3.7 EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This section speaks directly to George Council's Strategic Goal 3: SG3 – Affordable Quality Services and is aligned with Province's objectives of increasing access to safe and efficient transport, increasing wellness in the province, developing integrated and sustainable human settlements, mainstreaming sustainability, optimising efficient resource use, poverty reduction, and integrating service delivery for maximum impact. It is also aligned with the following National Government Outcome 9.

To contribute towards this Delivery Agreement for Outcome 9, George has adopted the following objectives.

Infrastructure and effective service delivery

Objectives;

- a) To ensure infrastructure planning and development keeps pace with growing city needs by aligning all strategic documents and efforts.
- b) To identify and access grant funding for prioritised capital projects
- c) To ensure proper asset management by providing sufficient funding and operating capacity for maintenance of existing infrastructure
- d) To explore and implement measures to preserve resources and ensure sustainable development.
- e) To focus on the new wards (DMA) as a priority area for service delivery for the rural areas which are relevant to their unique environment.
- f) The MSDP promotes the efficient use of existing assets and maximisation of development opportunities associated with them, existing infrastructure within the urban edge of George must be used to leverage more intensive forms of urban development.

Waste-water management

Objectives;

- a) To provide and maintain safe and sustainable sanitation management and infrastructure.
- b) Accelerated delivery in addressing sanitation backlogs.
- c) To provide basic services to informal settlements that comply with the minimum standards.
- d) To enhance the quality of sanitation.

Water

Objectives;

- a) To provide world-class water services in George to promote development and fulfil basic needs.
- b) To provide basic services to informal settlements that comply with the minimum standards.
- c) To improve service-delivery practices.

Electricity

Objectives;

- a) To provide sufficient electricity for basic needs.
- b) To promote additional energy-saving initiatives.
- c) To provide basic services to informal settlements to comply with the minimum standards
- d) To improve service-delivery practices.

Housing

Objectives;

- a) To provide for the needs of the homeless by providing safe integrated human settlements.
- b) To investigate the need, feasibility, desirability and location issues regarding rural housing delivery.
- c) To accelerate delivery in addressing housing.
- d) To increase GAP Housing.
- e) Improving the functioning of settlements for the poor, specifically through providing increased housing choice in well-located areas, improved access between poorer settlements and opportunity rich areas, and the upgrading of poorer areas.

Waste Management

Objectives;

- a) To provide an integrated waste-management service for the total municipal area.
- b) To provide basic services to informal settlements that comply with the minimum standards.
- c) To build on current recycling initiatives and secure a meaningful reduction in waste levels.

- d) To maintain and improve on Blue and Green drop status in water and sewage services by the retaining of capacity and the further improvement of capacity.
- e) To build on the current waste co-operative governance relationship.

Environmental sustainability and safety

- a) To ensure that maintenance and cleaning within the physical environment remains of the highest standard.
- b) To ensure the development of a desirable and quality living environment that fosters the safety and welfare of the community concerned, preserves the natural and cultural environment, and does not impact negatively on existing rights.
- c) To develop a focused strategy on greening the city.
- d) To increase the roll-out and maintenance of street lights for improved safety.
- e) To provide an effective and efficient law-enforcement and emergency service to all the communities of George in our quest to protect and promote the fundamental rights of life.
- f) The MSDf objective of safeguarding the environmental integrity and assets of George involves the following strategies that guide decision making:
 - I. Establish a city-wide open space system and environmental corridors
 - II. Maintaining the functionality of Critical Biodiversity Areas
 - III. Mitigating against impacts of Climate Change through prevention of flooding of vulnerable coastal properties; imposing ecological setbacks along the coast and fresh water systems; and keeping natural landscape corridors intact to function as ecological process areas.
 - IV. Preserve visual landscapes and corridors.
 - V. Protect and manage heritage resources.

Sustainable Human Settlements

- a. The MSDf promotes restructuring and integrating the dysfunctional urban fabric through:
 - i. Integration of segregated communities into the larger space economy of the emerging city;
 - ii. Containment of urban sprawl;
 - iii. Revitalisation of the historic CBD and strengthening the roles of other urban nodes;
 - iv. Integration of communities through public transport and promotion of non-motorised transport.
- b. Decision making is guided by the objective of strengthening the economic vitality by:
 - i. Harnessing opportunities to diversify the local economy;
 - ii. Targeting strategic land parcels for development of catalytic investments;
 - iii. Increasing residential densities in nodes and along public transport routes to improve thresholds.
- c. The MSDf also promotes creating quality living environments through:
 - i. Management of the direction and form of new urban growth in a sustainable manner;
 - ii. Developing a system of interdependent settlements with distinct roles and a complementary mix of activities;

- iii. Maintain a compact settlement form to promote restructuring and more efficient service delivery;
- d. The MSDF objective of enhancing the rural character and livelihood is achieved through:
 - i. Safeguarding the productive landscape to preserve employment opportunities in the primary sector.
 - ii. Support existing rural settlements by broadening their economic base and provision of basic services.

CHAPTER 4

Development Strategies

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Strategic Planning is central to the long-term sustainable management of a municipality. In this regard, the municipality has to prepare a 5-year IDP to serve as a framework for all development and investment decisions within the municipal area. This plan must include (and inform in subsequent years) decisions regarding, *inter alia*, the following:

- The annual budget of the municipality
- The budgets and investment programmes of all sector departments (national and provincial) which implement projects or provide services within the municipality
- The business plans of the municipality
- Land-use management decisions
- Economic promotion measures
- The municipality's organisational set-up and management systems, and
- The monitoring and performance management system.

Consequently, the Municipality is a major role-player regarding development planning in the municipal area. It is at this level of government where people's needs and priorities, together with local conditions, have to be considered and linked with national guidelines and sectoral specifics to ensure appropriate projects and programmes. In this context, the development strategies of George Municipality are crafted to ensure that efforts are focused on delivering the expected outcomes of the local development mandate.

This chapter sets out the strategic development thrust of the Municipality for the current term of Council.

4.2 MUNICIPAL VISION, MISSION, STRATEGIC GOALS AND ORGANISATIONAL VALUES

The Executive Mayoral Committee through the Executive Mayoral Lekgotla embarked on a critical review of Council plans and strategies which resulted in a number of outcomes to be implemented as part of the new five-year IDP. The municipal vision, mission, strategic goals and organisational values constitute *inter alia* the key drivers of the George Municipality's IDP. The Executive Mayoral Lekgotla has in principle confirmed that the strategic focus of its predecessor will be retained. Subsequently, an opportunity was created for the members of the IDP and Budget Steering Committee to provide their comments on possible amendments. However, those that responded have reaffirmed Council's strategic focus. The strategic thrust of George Municipality is diagrammatically represented below:



4.3 STRATEGIC GOALS AND PRIORITIES

As a municipality that is committed to enhance the characteristics of a developmental state, the following objectives, priorities, strategies and outcomes have been developed to address the challenges identified during the IDP development process. The agreed-upon strategic objectives are linked to service areas and departmental objectives. This information will be used in the IDP implementation plan (iMAP) to finalise the predetermined objectives (PDO) and align them with the municipal budget and performance system.

The **Top Institutional Risks** identified by the Municipality during the risks analysis have also been considered during the development of the departmental objectives.

In the following tables, the alignment of the five strategic goals of the municipality with higher-order developmental frameworks is summarised.

Strategic Goal	SG1 – Develop & Grow George
The Challenge	<p>The following challenges have an impact on growing George:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the Central Business District. • Re-instill investor and consumer confidence. • Job creation through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). • Undoing the segregated spatial legacy that former regimes have left. • Safeguarding natural and agrarian assets against development pressures.
Full Description	<p>In order to grow the local economy of George, the Municipality has to create an enabling environment which will attract investment into the area. It needs to target the service economy to diversify its economic base and strengthen those sectors that living up to its potential. This will stimulate economic activity and result in new business sales and job creation to alleviate poverty. The aim is to ensure that an annual growth rate of 8% is achieved. It is just as important to focus on retaining and expanding established businesses and re-instilling investor confidence in the George Municipal area. This will be done through business retention and expansion strategies that <i>inter alia</i> facilitate development in targeted areas identified in the MSDP. In order for the economy to grow it is essential that the correct infrastructure is in place to accommodate current and new business activities. Therefore infrastructure investment has to be a primary focus for the next 10 to 15 years. The leading sectors, such as the Finance and Business services sector, need to be stimulated to ensure that George is a regional services hub in the Garden Route and Klein Karoo area. Sector strategies need to be developed to ensure economic stimulation to promote agro-processing which is linked to the manufacturing sector as well as tourism development specifically for the sports and business tourism industry. The natural and agrarian assets of the municipal area have vast potential to generate revenue and employment opportunities. Investment and facilitation of growth in the agricultural sector will not only secure sustainable employment in the primary sector but also promote food security. It is essential to retain the value and attraction of these assets that can contribute to the growth in George's tourism and agricultural sectors. Due to the importance of the educational facilities such as NMMU and South Cape College, education needs to be seen as a priority in terms of future growth potential of the municipal area. George is also becoming an important role-player in the green industry relating to solar energy and other green industries which promote clean manufacturing principles. This provides an opportunity for George to become a national benchmark. Local communities situated south of the N2 are still situated furthest from facilities and employment. A special investment node has been identified south of these areas and continued efforts need to be made to attract suitable investors to establish a new node with a unique niche in this area, which will effectively bring employment and investment opportunities closer to the urban poor. Simultaneously the economic base of George is broadened and its position as a regional service centre will be strengthened.</p>
Outcome / Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The annual growth rate of 8% is achieved 2 The environment is conducive for economic development
Strategic Risks	Increasing indigents and poverty
Priority	Economic Development
Municipal	All, but Strategic Services being the key driver

Function	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To create and facilitate an enabling environment for economic development in George b) To ensure the development of participatory, practically implementable economic development and business retention and expansion strategies. c) To ensure that industry support is focused on high-growth potential areas, with high job absorption ratios d) To leverage construction industry potential through strategic housing-related projects
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) To focus on building a revitalised and interactive CBD through a City Improvement District f) To establish incubators, clusters and centres of excellence to contribute meaningfully to the demands of a growing economy g) Red-tape reduction at all administrative levels h) To maximise job creation opportunities through government expenditure (e.g. EPWP) i) To establish a Science Park j) To swap strategic land and buildings with other government departments to unlock economic potential. a) To promote George as a sports tourism and business destination. k) To identify an educational and research hub and to facilitate the continued growth of NMMU in George. l) To improve planning and regulatory frameworks to encourage job-creation.

Alignment with National and Provincial Strategies

Sphere	Ref	Description
National KPA	NKPA2	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
	NKPA3	Local Economic Development
	NKPA4	Municipal Financial Management and Viability
National Outcome		Improved quality of basic education
	NO1	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
	NO4	An effective, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
	NO5	Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all
National Development Plan (2030)	NO7	
	NDP1	Economy and employment: An economy that will create more jobs through the implementation of Public Employment Programmes
	NDP4	Economic Infrastructure: The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly.
	NDP9	By 2030, public transport will be user friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless.
	NDP13	Environmental sustainability and resilience: By 2030, an economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched.
	NDP17	Transforming human settlements: Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well integrated across the spheres of government.
	NDP18	Transforming human settlements: More people working closer to their work-places and work-places closer to dense, urban townships.
	NDP20	Improving education, training and innovation: Make early childhood development a top priority among the measures to improve the quality of education and long-term prospects of future generations. Dedicated resources should be channelled towards ensuring that all children are well cared for from an early age and receive appropriate emotional, cognitive and
	NDP23	
	NDP25	

Provincial Strategic Goals	NDP26	<p>physical development stimulation.</p> <p>Improving education, training and innovation: Produce 30 000 artisans per year.</p> <p>Social Protection: Provide income support to the unemployed through various active labour-market initiatives such as public works programmes, training and skills development, and other labour market related incentives.</p> <p>Building a capable and developmental state: A state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role.</p> <p>Building a capable and developmental state: Staff at all levels has the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs.</p>
	PSG1	Create opportunities for growth and jobs
	PSG2	Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development
	PSG3	Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills
	PSG4	Enable a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment
	PSG5	Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment

Strategic Goal	SG2 – Safe, Clean and Green
The Challenge	<p>The following challenges have an impact on keeping George safe and clean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and cleaning of the physical environment. • Greening the city • Build on current recycling initiatives • Meaningful reduction in waste levels • Reduction of crime levels
Full Description	<p>One of the biggest assets which George possesses is a beautiful and safe living environment. The quality of lifestyle which is offered in the George area is a key selling factor to attract investment. It is essential that efforts are made which will ensure that George is kept clean by ensuring that on-going efforts are made to employ more unskilled labour using the EPWP programme to clean the CBD and various other areas which are of strategic importance. Crime prevention can also be addressed through urban design and the creation of integrated, legible public places, which simultaneously contribute to urban upgrade. Scope for such initiatives exist in the Central Business District and in Thembaletu, where frameworks for restructuring have already been drafted. This also relates to environmental protection and rehabilitation of rivers and beaches etc. In order to keep George safe it is essential that security and policing staff and resources are increased which will ensure that crime rates remain low and that more efficient policing is done in all areas – areas that include public places such as schools and low-income areas where the most vulnerable citizens reside.</p>
Outcome / Impact	George is kept safe, clean and green
Strategic	None

Risks	
Priority	Waste Management
Municipal Function	Community Services
Departmental Objectives	a) To provide an integrated waste-management service for the total municipal area b) To provide basic services to informal settlements that comply with the minimum standards c) To build on current recycling initiatives and secure a meaningful reduction in waste levels d) To maintain and improve on Blue and Green drop status in water and sewage services by the retaining of capacity and the further improvement of capacity. e) To build on the current waste co-operative governance relationship
Priority	Environmental sustainability and safety
Municipal Function	Community Services
Departmental Objectives	a) To ensure that maintenance and cleaning within the physical environment remains of the highest standard b) To ensure the development of a desirable and quality living environment that fosters the safety and welfare of the community concerned, preserves the natural and cultural environment, and does not impact negatively on existing rights. c) To develop a focused strategy on greening the city d) To increase the roll-out and maintenance of street lights for improved safety e) To provide an effective and efficient law-enforcement and emergency service to all the communities of George in our quest to protect and promote the fundamental rights of life.

Alignment with National and Provincial Strategies		
Sphere	Ref	Description
National KPA	NKPA1	Basic Service Delivery
	NKPA2	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
National Outcome	NO2	A long and healthy life for all South Africans
	NO3	All people in South Africa are and feel safe
	NO10	Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced
	NO11	Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and world
	NDP7	Environmental sustainability and resilience: A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million hectares of land, 848kms of coastline and 4 172 square kilometres of ocean are protected).
National Development Plan (2030)	NDP8	Environmental sustainability and resilience: Achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025.
	NDP9	Environmental sustainability and resilience: Zero emission building standards by 2030.
	NDP10	Environmental sustainability and resilience: Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year.
	NDP11	Environmental sustainability and resilience: Improved disaster preparedness for extreme climate events.
	NDP21	Health Care for all, which is delivered by EDM and the provincial Health Dept.
	NDP22	Social protection that includes proper nutrition for children, skills development and all people, especially women and children, feel safe.
	NDP24	Building safer communities: In 2030 people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work,

and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the street and the children can play safely outside. The police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.

Provincial
Strategic
Objective

PSG3
PSG4
PSG5

Increase wellness, safety & tackle social ills
Enable resilient, sustainable, quality & inclusive living environment
Embed good governance & integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment

Strategic Goal	SG3 – Affordable quality services
The Challenge	<p>The following challenges have an impact on the delivery of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service-delivery backlogs (e.g. shortage of electricity, water etc.) • Provision of low-cost housing and GAP housing. • Integrated Public Transport Network • Grant funding for prioritized capital projects • Improve the condition of roads • Availability of funds
Full Description	<p>It is essential that all citizens in George have access to basic services as provided by local government. Access to basic services by all citizens should be 100%. All service-delivery constraints need to be mitigated. It is also essential that the municipality ensures that strategic measures are in place to manage risk areas for service delivery such as shortage of electricity and water, and that the green industry is stimulated to increase recycling practices and water- and electricity-saving practices are encouraged. Service delivery also needs to be improved with regard to low-cost housing and the provision of GAP housing. The Council needs to make land available for developers to ensure that more affordable housing is made available as the demand for housing is still much more than the supply especially for the low income earning population.</p>
Outcome / Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 All citizens have access to basic services. 2 All service-delivery constraints mitigated 3 Green industry is stimulated by increased recycling practices 4 Improved water and electricity practices 5 Housing opportunities are increased 6 Improved quality of service-delivery standards
Strategic Risks	<p>Inadequate standards of service delivery Maintenance of infrastructure Inefficient investment in capital expenditure</p>
Priority	Waste-water management
Municipal Function	Civil Engineering Services
Departmental Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide and maintain safe and sustainable sanitation management and infrastructure b) Accelerated delivery in addressing sanitation backlogs c) To provide basic services to informal settlements that comply with the minimum standards d) To enhance the quality of sanitation
Priority	Water
Municipal Function	Civil Engineering Services
Departmental Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide world-class water services in George to promote development and fulfil basic needs b) To provide basic services to informal settlements that comply with the minimum standards c) To improve service-delivery practices
Priority	Integrated road transport network and storm water
Municipal	Civil Engineering Services

Function:	
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide world-class transport routes and functional streets safe for all modes of transport b) To implement an Integrated Public Transport Network that will serve the communities of George c) To endeavour to improve the road-resealing project to such an extent that potholes are prevented altogether. d) To provide a reliable storm-water network to George
Priority	Electricity
Municipal Function	Electro-Technical Services
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide sufficient electricity for basic needs b) To promote additional energy-saving initiatives c) To provide basic services to informal settlements to comply with the minimum standards d) To improve service-delivery practices
Priority	Housing
Municipal Function	Human Settlements, Planning and Land Affairs
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide for the needs of the homeless by providing safe integrated human settlements b) To investigate the need, feasibility, desirability and location issues regarding rural housing delivery. c) To accelerate delivery in addressing housing d) To increase GAP Housing
Priority	Infrastructure and effective service delivery
Municipal Function	Civil Engineering Services
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To ensure infrastructure planning and development keeps pace with growing city needs by aligning all strategic documents and efforts. b) To identify and access grant funding for prioritised capital projects c) To ensure proper asset management by providing sufficient funding and operating capacity for maintenance of existing infrastructure d) To explore and implement measures to preserve resources and ensure sustainable development. e) To focus on the new wards (DMA) as a priority area for service delivery for the rural areas which are relevant to their unique environment.

Alignment with National and Provincial Strategies

Sphere	Ref	Description
National KPA	NKPA1	Basic service delivery
National Outcome	NO6	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
	NO8	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
National Development Plan (2030)	NDP2	Economic Infrastructure: The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90 percent by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.
	NDP3	Economic Infrastructure: Ensure that all people have access to

	NDP6	clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.
	NDP9	Environmental sustainability and resilience: A set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.
	NDP10	Environmental sustainability and resilience: By 2030, an economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched.
	NDP14	Environmental sustainability and resilience: Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year.
	NDP15, 17	Transforming human settlements: Municipality to spatially enable the densification of cities to promote a better mix of human settlements
	NDP16	Transforming human settlements: More people working closer to their work-places and work-places closer to dense, urban townships.
	NDP25, 26	Transforming human settlements: Implementing a better public transport system
	NDP30	Building a capable and developmental state which includes competent and skilled staff with the State playing a developmental and transformative role.
		Nation-building and social cohesion: Improving public services and spaces as well as building integrated housing and sports facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class.
Provincial Strategic Objective	PSG3	Increase wellness
	PSG5	Embed good governance & integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment

Strategic Goal	SG4 – Participative Partnerships
The Challenge	<p>The following challenges have an impact on participation in George:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public inputs in strategic decision-making • Increase partnerships with different stakeholders to strengthen the public-private partnerships in George • Bi-annual community satisfaction survey • Ward-Based planning in all wards
Full Description	<p>Ensure all members of public and organised business and other organisations have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. It is of the utmost importance that a culture of participation is nurtured. Therefore it is essential that a customer care system is in place with regard to a call centre. It is essential that the public and private sector organisations play a more active role in the decision-making process and a platform has to be established whereby public participation at various levels of government is a reality. Therefore partnerships need to be fostered at all levels of government. As part of this goal all public facilities such as community halls and multi-purpose centres need to be linked to strategic priorities where communities can be linked to government programmes using these facilities as a one-stop shop. They should be open 24 hours and linked via the telecommunications network to ensure that the public can engage with Government and have the opportunity to utilise the facilities in a more effective manner.</p>
Outcome / Impact	1 Strategic decision influenced by public input

	2 Effective internal and external communication in the Municipality	
Strategic Risks	Dissatisfaction of the community	
Priority	Communication and participation	
Municipal Function	Municipal Manager	
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) To establish a Call Centre and free hotline numberb) To increase public inputs in strategic decision-making, using the participatory appraisal of competitive advantage (PACA) processc) To increase different partnerships with different stakeholders to strengthen the public private partnerships in Georged) To revitalise the current community facilities to increase the access to services for the general public.e) To implement bi-annual community satisfaction pollf) To improve communication with citizens on plans, achievements, successes and actionsg) To establish dedicated and knowledgeable service desks with time-bound response times to complaintsh) To implement ward-based planning for each of the 25 wards in George LM. A monitoring and evaluation framework needs to be implemented to empower the ward committees to track the progress of the municipality with regard to the implementation of actions to meet the needs of each ward.	
Alignment with National and Provincial Strategies		
Sphere	Ref	Description
National KPA	NKPA5	Good Governance and Public Participation
National Outcome	NO12	An efficient, effective and developmentally orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship
	NDP5	Economic Infrastructure: competitively priced and widely available broadband
	NDP12	Nation-building and social cohesion: Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birth-right; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.
National Development Plan (2030)	NDP19	Improving education, training and innovation: Make early childhood development a top priority among the measures to improve the quality of education and long-term prospects of future generations. Dedicated resources should be channelled towards ensuring that all children are well cared for from an early age and receive appropriate emotional, cognitive and physical development stimulation.
	NDP27	Building a capable and developmental state: Relations between national, provincial and local government are improved through a more proactive approach to managing the intergovernmental system.
Provincial Strategic Objective	PSG4	Enable a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment
	PSG5	Embed good governance & integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment

Strategic Goal	SG5 – Good Governance and Human Capital
The Challenge	<p>The following challenges have an impact on good governance in George:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive audit of operations, processes, duties and service-delivery standards of Directorates • Realignment of organisational structure to be more responsive to community needs • Ensure viable financial management and control • Implement the Long-Term Financial Plan • Functional structures and committees of Council
Full Description	<p>This objective is based on ensuring that good governance is key and free of corruption to ensure the city is run as effectively and efficiently as possible. The City should be managed as transparently as possible at all levels. This relates directly to the financial sustainability of the municipality. It is essential that financial discipline is adhered to in order to obtain clean audits from the Auditor General. The financial sustainability also needs to incorporate financial planning for future revenue streams and ways to increase the business activity in the city without increasing the tax burden which deters economic growth. Strategic planning needs to be done in order to find the correct ways to attract and retain business without over-burdening the current tax base. The second important priority for this objective is to establish a municipal organisation which is productive, based on the correct skills level and human resource capacity in all the departments. The focus should be on performance per department with regard to specific KPIs linked to the IDP to ensure that the departments' output is strategic in nature. The report-back system with regard to departmental progress should be redesigned to ensure that the public is able to monitor and evaluate the progress being made with regard to the IDP projects and programmes.</p>
Outcome / Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Administration is corruption free 2 The municipal environment is financially viable 3 Clean audit status is maintained 4 Municipality is performance driven
Strategic Risks	<p>Financial viability Deficiencies in staff skills and capacity Poor levels in compliance Weaknesses in governance and accountability Failure and non-integration of IT systems</p>
Priority	Budget and Treasury
Municipal Function	Financial Services
Departmental Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To develop mechanisms to ensure viable financial management and control b) To maintain effective credit control in the Municipality and enhance and maximise revenue base through improved collection rate c) To re-align expenditure on non-income producing and support services d) To improve contracts management, specifically to address financial implications e) To manage the municipal finances according to the Municipal Finance Management Act in an effective and efficient manner
Priority	Effective internal service delivery
Municipal Function	All municipal functions

Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To ensure proper asset management by implementing standard asset management operating procedures b) To realign the organisational structure to be more responsive to community needs, more service and efficiency orientated and to fulfil the goals identified in the 5-year plan c) To maximise the use of technology to improve service delivery d) To ensure that municipal staff are efficient, effective and responsive. e) To boost internal capacity by starting a graduates programme and employing students graduating from universities who are seeking first-time employment at a much lower remuneration cost for each department. Also utilise interns in the different departments by requesting financial support from Eden District Municipality which subsidises half of the interns' salaries.
Priority	Integrated Development Planning and Performance Management
Municipal Function	Municipal Manager
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To ensure effective integrated development planning and performance management in the municipality b) To implement a ranking and rating system for all new capital projects to support the strategic objectives and priorities of Council and communities. c) To implement Performance Management system with realistic stretch target setting in each department
Priority	Risk Management
Municipal Function	Municipal Manager
Departmental Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To evaluate the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes and develop actions to address key risks identified b) To take all possible steps to ensure that the municipality is clean and corruption free. c) To conduct a full audit of operations, processes, duties and service-delivery standards of departments to address risk areas and promote effectiveness.

Alignment with National and Provincial Strategies		
Sphere	Ref	Description
National KPA	NKPA5	Good Governance and Public Participation
National Outcome	NO9	A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
	NO12	An efficient, effective and developmentally orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship
National Development Plan (2030)	NDP6	Environmental sustainability and resilience: A set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.
	NDP28	Building a capable and developmental state which includes competent and skilled staff and that the relationship between the spheres of government improves and is managed proactively.
	NDP29	Fighting corruption: A corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government that is accountable to its people.
Provincial Strategic Objective	PSG5	Embed good governance & integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment

4.4 PROJECT PRIORITISATION

Municipalities are responsible for delivering basic services to their communities in a way that is acceptable and in accordance with national requirements. The municipal assets need to be maintained and in certain instances new assets need to be established to deliver to these requirements. Catalytic projects that contribute to urban restructuring, revitalisation and integration are identified through local spatial development frameworks that emanate from the objectives of the MSDf. All these projects have been listed in an implementation plan, adopted by Council in 2016, and were prioritised in terms of their respective contribution toward achievement of the SDF objectives. The relevance of these projects must be reviewed alongside the revision of the municipal SDF and captured in a new implementation framework.

Projects regarding the development and maintenance of assets are normally identified via infrastructure master planning, infrastructure development plans, maintenance plans and national programmes. Secondly, the municipality, during engagement with communities and key stakeholders, receives requests for various projects and programmes to uplift and develop the communities. These requests are reflected in Chapter 6.

The municipality needs to find financial and other assistance to implement all the capital projects and programmes and to meet the needs identified. It is understandable that municipalities do not have access to sufficient resources and it is therefore crucial to prioritise the allocation of secured funding to ensure that at least “immediate issues” are addressed. Such a prioritisation process is necessary to ensure growth of the Municipality and the municipal area as a whole but also to continue to delivering on its core service-delivery mandate – which also depends to a large extent on the availability of capital such as access to water, sanitation, electricity, refuse removal, roads, parks, community facilities, etc. It is also important to include priorities from communities at a ward level.

The IDP and Budget Steering Committee of the previous term expressed its support with respect to the adoption of a prioritisation model by Council. It is an imperative for the municipality to use a standardised prioritisation model in future budget cycles.

4.4.1 Capital programme and project prioritisation

This model is based on weights allocated to the strategic objectives discussed above and other approved criteria. The weight set per criteria varies from 100 to 5 based on the importance of the criteria set. The higher the weight, the more important the criteria. The projects and programme will therefore be prioritised, based on the total of the weights allocated to the selected criteria.

The categories in which the criteria will be grouped were carefully selected to ensure that the projects and programmes are prioritised in terms of the real needs and the risks that the municipality may face if the project or programme is not implemented. The criteria are:

- **IDP strategic objectives:** Council must develop and approve its strategy for its term of office and this strategy must be documented in the IDP. The strategy includes its vision, mission and strategic objectives. The strategic objectives

approved must be aligned with the responsibilities of the municipality as per the Constitution of South Africa, the National Key Performance Areas, the National Development Plan, the National Outcomes, the Provincial Strategic Goals and the needs of the communities. Council should then be spending its energy on implementing its strategic objectives during its term of office.

The capital projects/programmes identified, should be prioritised to ensure that they support this strategy of Council and the needs of the community.

- **Services master-plan objectives:** The master-plans for each of the municipal services identify key objectives for the respective services and a list of activities to ensure growth and to maintain the related assets. The services are prioritised in terms of the urgency to address the activities identified. The urgency is based on the risk that the service might collapse or deteriorate if not addressed.
- **Project dynamics:** The prioritisation of some of the projects for the IDP cycle in the Municipality, however, does not have to start from a zero-base. The existing schedule of capital projects could consist of a mixture of roll-over committed projects, grant-funded projects, counter-funding commitments, and roll-over funding commitments and operational expenditure requirements. The above issues are considered to ensure that the momentum in delivering the capital programme is not disrupted.
- **Project consequence:** this category determines the consequence if the project/programme is not implemented.

The criteria and weights could be set for each of the above categories as follows:

- **IDP strategic goals:**

○ Affordable quality services	50
○ Good governance & human capital	40
○ Develop & grow George	30
○ Safe, clean & green	20
○ Participative partnerships	10

- **Services master-plan objectives:**

○ Electricity Services	50
○ Roads, Streets and storm water	45
○ Water Services	40
○ Housing	35
○ Sanitation	30
○ Waste Management	25
○ Road Infrastructure	20
○ Cemeteries	15
○ Parks and recreation	10
○ Community Safety	05

- **Project dynamics:**

○ Roll-over from previous years, incl. pre-committed projects	100
○ Grants/Donations to Council	100
○ Compulsory e.g. Legal Requirement	80
○ Maintenance of existing assets	70
○ Infrastructure LED growth	30
○ Sub-standard services	15

- **Project consequence:**

○ Catastrophic	50
○ Major	30
○ Moderate	15
○ Minor	10
○ Insignificant	05

Determine available financial resources

Unless there is a clear understanding and common agreement of the financial resources available to implement the capital projects and programmes prioritised, it is impossible to calibrate the prioritisation criteria appropriately. In order to determine available financial resources, the following have to be certified annually:

- Committed projects with confirmed funding
- Grant-funded projects with gazetted/confirmed "in writing" funding
- Projects facing unforeseen delays, but that have to remain on the schedule for valid reasons
- Verification of the correct funding source to each project, as the prioritisation will also focus on municipality's own funding sources
- Confirmed counter-funding commitments
- Assessment of spending capability and project readiness within the respective financial year to spend the allocated amount.

4.5 CONSIDERATION OF SOME OF THE WARD NEEDS / PRIORITIES

It is understandable that certain needs identified in the wards will not be necessarily selected for implementation by following the above methodology – the reason being that these projects are often too small and not always relevant in terms of the prioritisation criteria set above. The smaller projects will be considered by the municipality during operational planning and included in Chapter 6.

CHAPTER 5

Municipal Sector Plans

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Sector plans focus primarily on the operational context of local government but must include municipal-wide dynamics and higher-order policies. With reference to the latter, alignment between all spheres of government is important in ensuring integration of programmes and maximum utilisation of available resources. This Chapter includes a summary of the sector plans. Copies of the full sector plans will be made available immediately after the tabling of this IDP document.

5.2 SECTOR PLANS

The following table includes a list of all municipal sector plans with; *inter alia*, a brief reference to the status of each:

NO.	SECTOR/ MASTER PLAN	DATE APPROVED	DATE REVIEWED/AMENDED	SUPPORT REQUIRED
1.	Human Settlements Plan	Not approved. To be submitted once alignment with SDF completed.	Plan to be amended/reviewed and to be aligned with the SDF and the IDP in view of the new Planning Legislation	PRT to liaise with the Consultant and the Spatial Planning Department
2.	Air Quality Management Plan	2013	N/A	N/A
3.	Disaster Management Plan	2016	N/A	
4.	Spatial Development Framework	Last SDF approved May 2013 and will be re-adopted along with new 5 year IDP.	Revision process has commenced and final revised SDF will be submitted for approval concurrently with the first IDP revision in May 2018.	Service provider to be appointed to assist with the revision and alignment of the SDF with new legislation.
5.	Waste Management Plan	2014	2 nd Generation	N/A
6.	Local Economic Development Strategy	April 2012	May 2017	Yes
7.	Water Services Development Plan	2014		
10.	Pavement Management System	2005		
11.	Storm Water Master Plan	2012		
12.	Integrated Transport Plan	2014		

NO.	SECTOR/ MASTER PLAN	DATE APPROVED	DATE REVIEWED/AMENDED	SUPPORT REQUIRED
13.	Solid Waste Implementation Plan	2014	2 ND Generation	N/A
14.	Electrical Master Plan	2010	Plan to be amended and reviewed and to be aligned with the SDF and the IDP. Tenders currently being evaluated. Work to commence in March 2017.	Suitable consultant/s to be appointed under tender ENG010/2016.
15.	Electrical Implementation Plan	2010	Plan to be amended and reviewed and to be aligned with the SDF and the IDP. Tenders currently being evaluated. Work to commence in March 2017.	Suitable consultant/s to be appointed under tender ENG010/2016.
20.	Infrastructure Growth Plan	2010	Plan to be amended and reviewed and to be aligned with the SDF and the IDP. Tenders currently being evaluated. Work to commence in March 2017.	Suitable consultant/s to be appointed under tender ENG010/2016.
21.	Workplace Skills Plan	2016/17 Implementation in progress 50% 2017/18 – due 30 April 2017		

5.2.1 Spatial Development Framework

The Municipal Spatial Development Framework is a core component of the IDP and is a spatial manifestation of the strategic goals of the IDP. The MSDF facilitates decision making on land development applications and the municipality must ensure that an MSDF remains in force at the adoption of its IDP in order to ensure continued service delivery in this sector that facilitates economic growth.

The current George SDF was adopted in May 2013 and is valid for 5 years. In order to ensure the SDF remains in force the Council must re-adopt the current MSDF along with its next generation IDP. A process of revision of the MSDF has already commenced with the intention of aligning the MSDF with new legislation and improvement upon development strategies in order to fast track the achievement of its objectives.

The George Municipal Area

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for George Local Municipality , 2013 covers the municipality's 5 238 km² jurisdictional area, inclusive of the incorporated Wards 24 and 25 (i.e. the former Eden District Management Area). George Municipality now administers a vast and diverse geographic area and extends from the dry and climatically extreme Little Karoo in the north, to the wetter more temperate Garden Route in the south.

Role of the Municipal SDF

Informed by the strategic direction taken by a Municipality's Integrated Development Plan, Municipal SDF's are meant to articulate a clear spatial vision for a municipality's urban and rural areas, and specify objectives and strategies to be implemented to realise this vision.

Previous work on the Municipal SDF

Over the period 2003 to 2009 six drafts of the George Municipal SDF were prepared. In 2009 the Built Environment Support Programme's review of the SDF established that: the severe downturn in George's economy was not factored-in at the time; important new biodiversity, infrastructure and rural development information is now available that also needs to be considered; external statutory authorities made limited input into the SDF; and documentation of the SDF in three separate volumes makes it inaccessible and difficult for users to understand the core argument on which its proposals are based.

The need for a new SDF

The George SDF, 2013 forms part of the land use planning and management system that George Municipality are introducing. Whilst the SDF provides guidelines for the development and conservation of land within the municipal area, it does not confer or take away land use rights.

Municipal Challenges

As the regional service centre of the Southern Cape and Klein Karoo, George is ranked second to Cape Town on the Western Cape list of rankings of "Development Potential Index". Despite this potential, the municipal area is faced with serious challenges relating to:

- *Economic:* Unemployment is entrenched, poverty pervasive, and the future of existing business is under threat. The challenge is to re-instil investor and consumer confidence by improving service delivery and creating an environment conducive to investment.
- *Social:* If it is to be 'a city for all reasons' George needs to offer all residents access to the services and facilities of city living. It also needs to ensure that those living outside George, in villages or on farms, also have access to basic services and facilities. The challenge is to ensure that social investment not only addresses basic human needs, but also develops the human capital needed for a thriving and prosperous service economy.
- *Built Environment:* The challenge is promoting spatial transformation in the towns, villages and farms in the George municipal area, and providing humane and enabling living environments for all.
- *Natural Environment:* Notwithstanding the area's rich and varied natural capital, it remains a sensitive and vulnerable environment. The challenge is ensuring the on-going functioning of eco-system services, that climate change is taken seriously, and the Municipality's towns and rural areas are developed sustainably. Whilst the Municipality's natural assets and productive rural landscapes need to be safeguarded, they also need to be opened up to all – particularly those denied access in the apartheid era.

Spatial Development Objectives

The SDF details five (5) development objectives, each with a Preamble, Problem Statement & General Policy Guidelines and specific Spatial Strategies.

These 5 Spatial Objectives are as follows:

- Restructuring and integrating the Dysfunctional Urban fabric, together with a public transport system and Urban Renewal interventions.
- Strengthening the Economic Vitality by enhancing the Regional and Local Space Economy, Strategic Developments to diversify and strengthen the Economy, Consolidating and reinforcing nodes of economic activity, and Infrastructure Services Provision.
- Creating Quality Living Environments through Sustainable Urban Growth Management, managing a hierarchy of City Activity Nodes, the use of Strategic vacant land to take up new development demand, the densification of Urban Areas, and the provision of Housing & Public Facilities.

- Safeguarding the Environmental Integrity and Assets by establishing a city-wide open space system and environmental corridors, maintaining the functionality of Critical Biodiversity Areas, applying the principles of the Spatial Planning Categories, mitigating against impacts of Climate Change, managing Visual landscapes and corridors as well as Heritage resources.
- Enhance the Rural Character and Livelihood by protecting the Productive Landscape, managing the Subdivision of Land and by enhancing the Rural Livelihood and promoting integrated rural development

Implementation

The SDF sets-out the Municipality's Human Settlements, Land Affairs and Planning Department's action agenda to take the SDF forward, including the roll-out of the new Integrated Zoning Scheme. The SDF also highlights linkages to complementary municipal programmes (e.g. housing, community facility provision, integrated public transport, bulk services augmentation, etc.), and specifies monitoring and evaluation measures.

Since the adoption of the SDF the municipality has adopted nine (9) local spatial development frameworks founded in the objectives of the SDF, which guides decision making within the administrative boundaries. An integrated zoning scheme by-law has been drafted to replace the former outdated regulations and is earmarked for implementation by August 2017.

Conclusion

The SDF gives spatial expression to the Municipality's service delivery and development agenda. It clarifies and directs development and management activities in its urban and rural areas, and aligns with national and provincial spatial policies. As such it establishes a credible spatial framework to replace the former statutory spatial plans impacting on the spatial structure of towns and villages within the George municipal boundaries.

5.2.2 Integrated Human Settlements Plan

The Human Settlements Plan is a multi-year plan for the municipality's housing sector that encompasses a high-level medium to long term (i.e. 20 year) strategy and a short term action plan for the establishment of integrated and sustainable human settlements. The HSP aims to create integrated settlements that provide meaningful livelihood opportunities for all residents by considering socio-economic and environmental opportunities. This includes the provision of services such as electricity, water, sanitation and access to transport and economic amenities. The HSP identifies what strategic interventions are required over the next 20 years, and then specifies how, where, when, by whom and the resource requirements for implementing priorities over the next 5 years. Based on priorities identified in the HSP,

detailed implementation plans for specific projects are then drawn-up as a subsequent exercise.

The HSP plan addresses the following objectives:

- Housing demand;
- Delivery constraints and impacts;
- An appropriate response to these constraints;
- Co-ordination and alignment between housing strategies and policies from all spheres of government;
- Guidance on the identification, prioritisation and implementation of housing projects;
- The quality and quantity of housing to be delivered;
- Future budgetary requirements;
- Appropriate housing instruments/programmes, typologies and tenure options BNG and Isidima/WCSHSS principles, and
- Lessons from best practice in the district.

The HSP includes an overview of a programme for research and planning of housing developments and projections for the following 5-year budget cycle. Furthermore, an overarching strategy for the development and management of George Municipality's space-economy was prepared. The municipality's strategy for the development of integrated and sustainable human settlements presented 2 key themes. The development proposal focuses on densification of activity nodes and re-development of poorly serviced areas. This approach aims to strengthen socio-economic integration within the greater urban area.

The main obstacles to the provision of integrated sustainable human settlements are the funding challenges of the George Municipality with regard to the provision of bulk services and the lack of inexpensive vacant land. As the project cycle approach was used as a means to assess the state of readiness of the George Municipality to prepare and implement human settlement plans, specific tasks within each phase in the project cycle are highlighted below. The next step in the next phase will be for the Municipality to review, this assessment in order to confirm all tasks and areas requiring attention.

By engaging with different spheres of government and integrating the strategies of existing development plans, the Municipality will develop a strengthened and co-ordinated approach to human settlement planning.

The HSP suggests a key strategy being the investment in gap housing, rental stock and site-and-service sites. Since gap housing makes up 7,1% of the housing need, it is recommended that non-state funding is explored to increase the supply of rental

stock and make it more affordable to those who do not qualify for full subsidies. It is important that capital contributions for these developments be reduced by at least 50% and these needs to be complimented by the municipality identifying well-located land for such developments, subject to a proportion of the project being developed for the gap market. In line with the State's Policy Framework, it is further suggested that the land be provided by the municipality at cost in order to produce an A-grade serviced site. A Council decision is required in order to render land for FLISP and GAP project affordable.

5.2.3 Electrical Master Plan

The supply of electricity and security lighting in all areas of George is a priority, but Thembaletu is receiving the highest priority. There are almost 5 000 informal houses in Thembaletu without electricity. We are in the process of formalising the area through the so called UISP (Upgrading of Informal settlement Programme). Residents are given a serviced stand (roads, water, sewerage etc.) on which they erect their own informal dwelling. The Municipality also assists them with a roof for the structure. Electricity can only be provided as and when the Department of Energy (DoE) provides grant funding. This process will take a number of years to complete. Please note that these 4 500 new connections will use more electricity than the entire Wilderness, and the bulk electricity supply to Thembaletu will have to be upgraded to accommodate this growth. A master plan has been completed for the supply of electricity in Thembaletu.

The Electricity Master Plan is currently under review.

5.2.4 Air Quality Management Plan²

An Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) must be compiled for a municipality in compliance with the requirements of the Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004) and the National framework. As the George Municipality falls within the municipal area of the Eden District Municipality (EDM), it is imperative that the municipal AQMP must be fully compatible and aligned with the district municipality's plan.

In this regard, the George Municipality will pursue the vision and mission as described in the district AQMP within context of the following nine objectives:

- Objective 1: Set Air Quality Goals
- Objective 2: Set Up Air Quality Management System
- Objective 3: Carry Out Risk Assessments
- Objective 4: Assess and Select Control Measures
- Objective 5: Implementation of Intervention and Monitoring Effectiveness
- Objective 6: Revise Air Quality Goals
- Objective 7: Integrate the AQMP into the IDP
- Objective 8: Compliance Monitoring
- Objective 9: Review the Air Quality Management Plan

Effective air quality management depends heavily on the availability of suitably skilled and experienced human resources to carry out the many specialised tasks required and real information is needed before any management steps can be carried out. In this regard, it is recommended that George executes its air quality management obligation in close co-operation with Eden's Air Quality Officer. Following this approach will provide the best co-operative approach to air quality management in the George region.

² George Municipality, Air Quality Management Plan, Final Report No. EDM01/13/3 rev 2, July 2013.

5.2.5 George Municipality Disaster Management Policy Framework

The George Municipality Disaster Management coordinating committee must establish and implement a policy framework for Disaster Management in the Municipality aimed at ensuring an integrated and common approach to disaster management in its area. Individual Departments will be responsible for the compilation and maintenance of their own Departmental Disaster Management Plans. Departmental plans will be considered as integral parts of the Corporate Disaster Management Plan.

Risk Profile

Risk and vulnerabilities will determine the priorities for Disaster Management programmes and projects. The possible cost benefit to be derived from a project in terms of lives protected, livelihoods secured and property or natural resources defended, will be the criteria that determines priorities. In a generic sense, the following hazards on the economic, cultural, welfare, sustained development and sustained livelihoods plans were found to pose the greatest risks in the George Municipal Area.

- Fire Risk
- Natural phenomena
- Technology
- Mass events
- Transport
- Service utility
- Environmental threats
- Health

Communities in informal settlements are the most vulnerable to many of these risks, but proximity to certain installations or hazards also exposes other communities to risks.

In terms of capacity to address and therefore reduce risks, there currently is a strong emphasis on preparedness and response planning. This means that capacity and planning in terms of mitigation and prevention should be strengthened.

The following have been identified as critical Disaster Management issues and should receive priority attention in the IDP.

Objectives

- To utilize and maintain existing and the further development of infrastructure that will effectively satisfy disaster management needs.

- To constantly and orderly identify risks and emergency or potential disaster situations relating to the George Municipality and to evaluate the possible consequences.
- To develop and implement coordinated response and recovery plans to restore normality as rapidly and cost effectively as possible.
- To develop and implement a training process that involves the acquisition of skills, understanding of concepts, rules and attitudes to increase preparedness so as to deal effectively with an emergency or potential disaster situation.
- To establish a culture of and creating an understanding of the need for regular evaluation and audit of the disaster management plan.
- To develop and implement a risk mitigation plan to effectively deal with potential losses.

The Municipality Disaster Management Committee

It is the responsibility of the Disaster Management Committee to ensure the compilation and maintenance of a corporate disaster management policy by the Municipality, as well as the relevant supportive hazard specific plans.

The Disaster Management Committee shall be responsible to make recommendations for changes that are considered appropriate and the verification of the required support documents, resources, training, and facilities to ensure that the plan is maintained.

The DMC will also have the responsibility of assigning project teams to address specific risks and develop risk-specific plans (see risk mitigation project team)

The DMC will be activated through the Disaster Response Procedure.

Joint Operational Centre/Emergency Control Centre

The Joint Operational Centre/Emergency Control Centre will consist of the following:

Internal:

- Municipal Manager
- Disaster Manager
- Portfolio Councilor(s)
- Director Community Services
- Director Technical and Civil Services

- Director Electro Technical Services
- Director Corporate Services
- Director Financial Services
- Director Human Settlements, Land Affairs and Planning

Other expertise may be co-opted taking into account the specific hazard and or risk probabilities.

External Bodies:

- Eden Disaster Management Center
- Emergency Medical Services
- SAPS
- Governmental Departments
- Representatives from other bodies as required
- Other expertise may be co-opted taking into account the specific hazard and or risk probabilities. (Refer to the responsibilities of departments: Operational Procedures).

Emergency Control Centre/Joint Operational Centre

- The JOC/ECC team will be responsible to assess, evaluate and co-ordinate all actions in all the phases of the incident. Each line function will be responsible for the implementation of its own departmental disaster plan but the JOC/ECC team will ensure co-ordination and support between departments and external bodies.

Operational

- Oversee operational approach and ensure it is in line with the corporate strategy.
- The ECC/JOC will be convened and chaired by the Municipal Manager or Head of the Centre at a suitable facility.
- From any direct hazard or risk the ECC/JOC will be activated through the Disaster Response Procedure.

Risk Mitigation Project Teams

Project teams can be convened to address specific risk-mitigation issues during the post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation phase or the pre-disaster risk reduction and preparedness phase. Such a team will determine its terms of reference and deliverables in consultation with Disaster Management Committee (DMC), and will be responsible to plan, manage and complete multi-disciplinary projects.

The DMC will ensure that project teams are convened and maintained to address risk-specific disaster management plans, such as plans for emergencies, flooding, oil spills and other transport disasters, hazardous materials incidents or mass events. Policies, plans and procedures that address efficient incident management and inter disciplinary co-operation during incidents are included in this category of plans. The input of specialist advisers in the various fields must be obtained on an ongoing basis.

In the recovery and rehabilitation phase, these project teams will take over responsibility once the ECC Management Team is demobilized and/or in cases where recovery and rehabilitation takes place over extended periods.

A project team under a line function can be convened to take responsibility for activities that address the casual factors of a disaster/incident. Such teams will receive a brief from and report back to the Disaster Manager, and work in close co-operation with the DMC.

The ECC/JOC under the direction of the DMC must, when activated and during any response and relief operations perform the following functions.

Disaster Management center objectives

In order for the Disaster Management Centre JOC and Disaster Management Committee to perform their tasks effectively it must ensure that the following actions take place.

Pre-Disaster Risk

Data collection and verification collection

- Risk assessment in the area of jurisdiction.
- Assessing capacity of the Municipality to implement emergency response actions.
- Formulate plans and projects to reduce risk.

Role of NGOs

- Preparedness.
- Prevention.
- Mitigation.
- Education/Awareness.
- Infrastructure.

- Safe Operational.
- Environment.
- Volunteers.

Pre-disaster Response

- Integrating risk management programmes with the IDP.
- To maintain risk specific safety infrastructure and plans.
- To establish disaster prevention programmes that focus on the most vulnerable communities and endeavor to support sustainable livelihoods.
- To design a programme in support of fire protection and prevention in the rural areas.
- To refine disaster loss tracking and to establish a culture of scientific risk research.
- Determination of the exact causal factors for hazard manifestation leading to disastrous consequences.
- Securing of sufficient finance.
- To establish and maintain multi-disciplinary co-operation and co-operative partnerships.
- To establish pro-active media liaison and rapid response to media enquiries.
- To contribute to preventive and reactive management strategies for the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- Education and awareness programmes.

Response during emergencies or disasters

- Resources/deployment/rapid relief/health and legal aspects.
- Assessing risks in the immediate emergency area.
- Assessing risks to the remainder of the areas.

Recovery and rehabilitation phase

- Ensure a return to normal functioning of affected communities as soon as possible.
- Disaster prevention or mitigation through risk elimination or reduction.

Disaster management and risk reduction principles must be applied throughout these phases.

Factors regarding administrative execution

- Maintain records of communications, decisions, actions and expenditures.
- Determine emergency area(s) and sites.
- Decide on emergency measures and priorities.
- Assess impact.
- Request emergency partner assistance / invoke mutual aid agreements.
- Close public buildings.
- Issue public warnings, orders and instructions.
- Protect the health and safety of emergency responders.
- Ensure an acceptable level of emergency services for the Municipalities outlying area(s).
- Prepare lists of fatalities, casualties and missing persons.
- Prepare lists of destroyed and damaged properties.
- Co-ordinate response with ministries through Disaster Management Center.
- Identify persons/organisations to contribute to emergency response.
- Provide information to the media for dissemination to the affected population(s) and the general public.
- Co-ordinate information for public release with emergency partner's communications staff.
- Respond to inquiries from the media, public.
- Identify target audiences for post – emergency communications.
- Identify persons/organisations to contribute to post-emergency reports/debriefings and submit information for payment of invoices.

5.2.6 Public Transport

Public Transport plays a vital service within the George Municipality by providing mobility to the community of George to partake in economic activity. Public Transport is an enabler to the further development of George and therefore integrated planning and collaboration between different departments are crucial. This form of transport contributes to social integration by ensuring movement for the greater population. It makes an important contribution to overcoming the marginalization of the non-car owning population and to ensure participation in economic and social life in the community. Mobility in George comprises various modes, including walking, cycling, private cars, minibus taxis and public transport through the Go George service.

The rolling out of Go George as a Service started in December 2014. Since inception, three (3) phases have been rolled out, with planning underway for the next phases. The delivery of this service is currently funded through grant income, fare revenue, interest on grants and rates contribution.

A Comprehensive Integrated Public Transport Plan was drafted and reviewed. The term for the current CIP expires in 2019 and is requiring review on an annual basis.

Over and above the legislative requirements, the Municipality of George is in the process of developing various policies, plans and by laws to enhance the functioning of Public Transport, which will include the:

- Public Transport By-Law
- Law Enforcement Strategy

Pursuant to the above, the Municipality of George is considering a structure to facilitate the taking over of functions of Public Transport from Province with the intention to build capacity to manage the project internally in the medium term. Currently Provincial Officials, supported by service providers provide a transitional structure

Transport Vision Statement

To provide an integrated, accessible, safe, affordable and sustainable transport system that is well managed and maintained for all people in George.

George CIP

Delivery on the vision for transport involves ongoing cooperation, communication and collaboration between the City's partners, including National and Provincial Department of Transport, National treasury, private sector, public transport service providers and communities. Communication and collaboration between the different Directorates in the Municipality will also be crucial.

The aim is to improve all public transport systems and services for the benefit of all our communities in George. It is therefore important that all transport related issues support the growth and development of George and act as an enabler to reach the goals of social, economic and environmental enhancement.

Objectives

- To co-ordinate and integrate all transport modes and services
- To provide and maintain and operate efficient public transport infrastructure
- To promote and integrate land use and public transport corridors
- To ensure safety for all users of public transport
- To ensure continued short term and long terms planning of all public transport aspects
- To ensure acquisition of funds and its effective expenditure on all transport expenditure
- To maximize empowerment opportunities for people using public transport
- To improve the general levels of service of public transport
- To minimize adverse impacts on the environment
- To promote and plan for the role of appropriate non-motorised forms of transport such as walking and cycling
- To promote and plan for role of appropriate non motorised forms of transport such as walking and cycling
- To promote and plan for universal access in IPTN, including walking and cycling
- To promote travel demand management measures to encourage less car usage, to improve the environment and to improve road safety
- To promote walking, cycling and other non-motorised transport measures
- To provide non-motorised transport facilities and include their requirements in traffic impact studies
- To incorporate self-enforcing traffic calming measures in the design of new residential areas and to apply the traffic calming policy for existing areas.

5.3 PLANNING INTEGRATION

The sector plans are all inter-linked and aligned with each other. The following diagram illustrates how the various master/strategic plans are inter-linked.

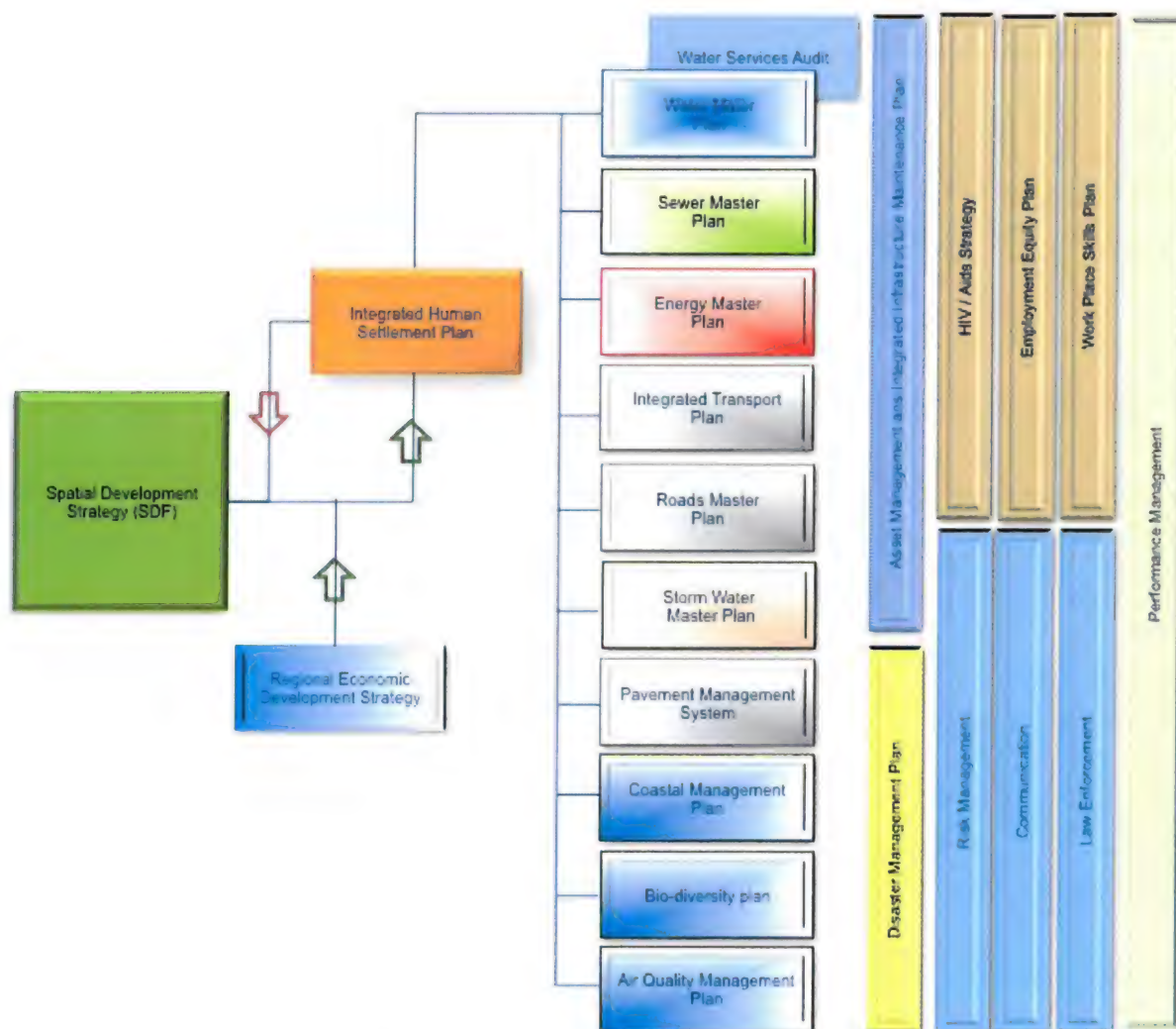


Figure 5.1: Integrated sector planning

The sector plans discussed in the 2012-2017 IDP document, are not attached to this review. The actions identified in each of the master plans / strategic documents have been considered and will be included in the iMAP. Once the IDP and the Budget for the 2017/2018 financial year has been adopted by Council, the iMAP will be linked to the budget and performance management of the municipality.

CHAPTER 6

Ward Based Planning

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The IDP process is all about determining stakeholder and community needs and priorities as informants to future state intervention. These needs and priorities are then documented and considered as part of operational output, i.e. service delivery, in order to improve the quality of life of residents within the municipal area.

This chapter focuses on the input received from the stakeholders during these engagements. The input, i.e. issues raised, were refined and prioritised as informants of the budget and development priorities of the municipality.

The wards include the following geographical areas:

Ward	Description
Ward 1	Blanco : Die Rus, Golden Valley, Heather Park (Portion), Houtbosch, Riverlea
Ward 2	Denneoord (Portion), Fernridge
Ward 3	Die Bult, Glen Barrie, Heather Park (Portion), Heatherlands, King George Park, Kingswood Golf Estate Phase 1, Sport Park
Ward 4	Hoekwil, Kleinkrantz, Kleinkrantz Farms, Pine Dew, Touwsrante, Wilderness, Wilderness Heights, The Dunes, Drie Valleyen (Portion)
Ward 5	Le Vallia, Protea Park (Portion), Bergsig (George East , Bo-dorp (Portion), Lorie Park)
Ward 6	Protea Park (Portion), Rosemoore, Urbansville
Ward 7	Ballotsview (Portion), Lawaaiikamp, Maraiskamp
Ward 8	Ballotsview, Parkdene
Ward 9	Thembaletu : Zone 4, Zone 7, Zone 8 (Portion)
Ward 10	Thembaletu : Zone 6
Ward 11	Thembaletu : Zone 3 (Portion), Zone 5 (Portion), Zone 4 (Portion), Garden Route East, Glenwood, Kaaimans, Kraaibosch 195, Kraaibosch Manor and Estate, Saasveld, Victoria Bay, Blue Mountain, Boven Lange Valley 189 (Portion), Duiwerivier, Outeniqua Berg (East) and West, Dieprivier 178, New Melsetter 178, Avontuur 166, Woodville Farms, Barbiers Kraal 156, Kaaimans, Far Hills Hotel, Ballots Bay (Portion), Garden Route Mall, Drie Valleyen 186 (Portion), Sandkraal 197 (Portion)
Ward 12	Thembaletu : Zone 8 (Portion), Zone 9 (Portion)
Ward 13	Thembaletu : Zones 1,2 and 3, Zone 4 (Portion), Zone 8 (Portion), Zone 9 (Portion)
Ward 14	Rosedale, Ou Pacaltsdorp (Portion)

Ward	Description
Ward 15	Thembaletu : Zone 9 (Portion), whole of Nompumelelo
Ward 16	Andersonville, New Dawn Park, Smartie Town
Ward 17	Convent Gardens, Conville, George Industrial (Portion), Mollenrivierrif, Rosemoore (Portion), Tamsui
Ward 18	Denneoord (Portion), Denver, Eden, Genevafontein, Loerie Park, Outeniqua Berge (West), Panorama, Tweerivieren
Ward 19	Central Business District, Dormehlsdrift, George South
Ward 20	Borchards, Steinhoff Industrial Park
Ward 21	Thembaletu : Zone 6, Ramaphosa, Silvertown, Asazani, Ballots Bay (Portion)
Ward 22	Afgunst River, Buffelsdrift 227, Camfer Kloof 96, Camphersdrift, Croxden 90, Die Oude Uitkyk 225, Diepe Kloof 226, Doorn rivier/Herold, Dwarsweg 260, Geelhoutboom 217, Gwayang 208 (Portion), Herold, Houtbosch, Klyne Fontyn 218, Kouwdouw 88, Malgaskraal, Modderaas Kloof 133, Modderivier 209, Moerasrivier 233, Outeniqua Berge (West), Platte Kloof 131, Smuts kloof 94, Waboonskraal Noord 87, Bo-dorp (Portion)
Ward 23	Bos en Dal, Breakwater Bay, CPA Area, Groeneweide Park, Herolds Bay, Le Grand, Monate Resort, Oubaai Golf Estate, Pacaltsdorp Industria, Rooirivier, Toeriste Gebied, Delville Park, Syferfontein, Hansmoeskraal, Gwaing Farm Areas, Gwaingriviermond
Ward 24	Haarlem (and surrounding areas)
Ward 25	Uniondale (and surrounding areas)
Ward 26	Blanco (Portion), Cherry Creek, Fancourt Gardens, Fancourt South, Heather Park (Portion), Kerriwood Hill, Kingswood Golf Estate, Mount Fleur Mountain Estate, Oaklands, Soeteweide, Fancourt
Ward 27	Europe, Harmony Park, Ou Pacaltsdorp (Portion), Protea Estate, Seaview, Uitbreiding 11, Seesight

Table 6.1: Ward descriptions

6.2 THE COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS

The George Municipality utilises the ward system to engage with communities. The George Municipality embarked on a series of IDP Ward-Based Meetings during October/November 2016, in all of the 27 wards, to provide an opportunity for public participation in the drafting of the NEW five-year IDP. Four of the above-mentioned meetings did not materialise as originally planned and had to be reconvened during February/March 2017 and were subsequently successful.

Ward Committees have now been established in all of the 27 wards of George Municipality and will in future be actively involved in all ward-specific development initiatives.

The legislative framework in South Africa mandates local government – the sphere of government closest to the people – to create spaces and facilitate public

participation. Ward committee is a structure through which the public is meant to participate in local government processes.

Various local municipalities throughout South Africa have seemingly taken their mandate to heart and prioritised public participation in municipal planning processes by introducing a ward-planning system. This is viewed by many scholars as a positive undertaking that not only allows for maximum participation of ward communities, but one that has a lasting impact in transferring skills to local people, capacity building of ward committees and the empowerment of communities.

The ward-planning model is integrated into the local government planning system, is replicable, and brings poor people into the planning and management of programmes and projects that affect them in partnership with the municipality.

The following section represents ward priorities as received during the IDP ward-based meetings.

6.3 WARD BASED NEEDS

NEEDS	AREA	WARDS	BUDGET						STATUS / COMMENT
			CURRENT 2016/17	2017/18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	
WARD 1									
Housing	Blanco	1		R 0					Outreaches have taken place on the following topics: Career Counselling and support, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, Teenage Pregnancy, Substance Abuse, recruitment drive with South Cape College have taken place
Land availability	Blanco	1		R 0					Negotiations for the purchase of erf 216 Blanco in process. Purchase of land 2017/18 R1million rand p.a
Provision of water tanks	Blanco	1	R 10 000	R 0					Project underway
Maintenance work	Blanco	1	R 46 000	R 86 000					Business plans indicates expenditure for outer years until 2021/22 financial year
Youth development	Blanco	1							George Youth Café and outreaches with Entrepreneurship Training, Project Management and Events Management, Career Readiness Training, Film/Music Production, Visual Arts Training, Expression Session, Life Exchange Mentee Training, Social Media Training, Creative Leadership
Paving of Road	Blanco	1							Roads are prioritised in accordance with the available budget for the particular financial year
EPWP Projects	Blanco	1	R 195 000	R 4 010 000 FOR 2017/18 EPWP INCENTIVE GRANT					EPWP Peer Educators EPWP Special Cleaning Waste Management EPWP Deforestation Projects EPWP Storm water cleaning
Malgas River Brigde safety concern	Blanco	1							Bridge used for watermain crossing only. Access to the bridge for maintenance personnel only.
Graveyard needs urgent attention	Blanco	1							Now closed – serious vandalism after hours – request neighbourhood watch to assist
Play parks needs security fencing	Blanco	1							Not budgeted – not policy
Sidewalks	Fortuin street	1	Y	n					Dependant of available budget
Street lights	Informal areas	1		R 50 000					Funds are provided for the maintenance and repair of streetlights
Trees fall on houses	Blanco	1	n	n					Trees within plots – housing Others on pavements attended to on on-going basis
Storm water problems	Goldenvall ey	1	n	n					Sufficient capacity in stormwater system. Get's block due to materials being dumped in the sytem
WYK 2,3,18,19,22 & 23									
Bush sleepers (Homeless)	1 st Ave Fernridge & 5 th laan Denneoor d & heaterpark	2	R 0	R 250 000					Law Enforcement: Require funding to monitor areas after hours. NO overtime currently paid for performing this function Com Dev: Joint action between municipal departments to address the challenge. Policy regarding People living on the streets has been table
Baboons (All parts bordering Bush)	Denneoor d	2							Law enforcement are currently monitoring the areas. Less complaints has however been received.
Fire danger (adjoining Bush)	Denneoor d	2							Part of the fire danger that needs clearingSANPARK has been informed about their mandate to clear the bushes on their property
Removal of fallen tree	Erica Avenue	3							Completed
Information boards regarding dogs in parks	Heaterpark	3							Currently being considered for the new budget commencing 1 July 2017
Neighbourhood watch / Security	Denneoor d & Fernridge	2							SAPS are the major role players to combat criminal activities. Law Enforcement would however assist within their powers of appointment to combat crime.

Replacing street lights	Heather Park	3							The replacement, maintenance and repair of street lighting is budgeted for annually
Neighbourhood watch	Heather Park	3							Needs to established by the community and saps George Municipality will support
Bus routes	Heatherlands	3							Current routes in operation are very under-utilised, but will be maintained to give access. No new routes in Heatherlands are being considered.
Building inspections to check developments	Heatherlands	3	R 0	#####					Budgetary provision to be made for appointment of 2 x Asst. Building Control Officer
Upgrading of sportgrounds	Roorivierrif								
Development of the Botanical Gardens	Caledon Street	3							Managed by trust
Restoration of water supply	Glenberrie	3							Project completed
Compost facility	George	18		1.5 Million Rand					A Consultant are currently busy with planning phase for the Composting facility. A tender will be done in the 2017/18 Financial Year to appoint a service provider to developed the infrastructure for the composting facility.
Replacement of garbage trucks	George	All wards		3.5 Million Rand					2016/17 - 2 x compactor trucks were budgeted and delivered 2017/2018- 2 x compactor trucks budgeted for
Baboon control	Geneva fontein	18							There are currently a 2 person team who assist with Baboon related issues. Because of the vast Municipal areas they have to cover, they firstly react to complaints and problematic areas. The complaints has however decreased in the last couple of months.
Upgrading of Stormwater Line	Fichat Street (Dutch Reform Church	19	n	y					Item to Budget committee for approval on the Capital Budget for next year
Upgrading of Main storm water	Bottom part of George South	19	n	y					Item to Budget committee for approval on the Capital Budget for next year
Provision of Paving (Sidewalks)	CBD	19	n	y					Dependant of available budget
Eliminating of overhead Power lines	George South	19							The replacement of redundant overhead power lines is budgeted for annually. However, the replacement is done throughout George and is prioritised according to the performance of the network. R1m for entire George area
Provision of Paving (Sidewalks)	Cradock Street between Fichat and Laing Street	19	n	n					Dependant of available budget
Neighbourhood Watch	Heatherpark	19							
Storm water	Newton / Pelgrave / Fichat, Cradock streets & CBD	19	n	y					Item to Budget committee for approval on the Capital Budget for next year

Re-seal rest of street	Victoria street	19	n	y					Dependant of available budget
Sewer network upgrade	Infront of Mitchell street 86	19	y	y					Will be attended to
More Schools	George	19							The municipality is in discussion with the Education Department
Drag racing	York & Meade Streets	19							Continuously being monitored by the Traffic Department Community assistance need by informing the Traffic Department when drag racing is taking place
Bush Sleepers	Fichat Street	19	R O						Require funding to monitor areas after hours. No overtime currently paid for performing this function
Upgrading of roads	Rooikransie road	23	n	y					Dependant of available budget
Pavement / Sidewalks	Lynx, Puma & Antelope Streets, Dellville Park	23	n	n					Dependant of available budget
Upgrading / Re-seal of Roads (Urgent)	Puma & Antelope Streets, Dellville Park	23	n	y					Dependant of available budget
Pavements Upgrading	Puma Street, Dellville Park	23	n	n					Dependant of available budget
Removal of Pedestrian crossing	Lynx street, Dellville Park	23	n	n					Pedestrian crossing necessary for school
Establishment of a Park or Gardens	Frontier Street, Delville Park	23							Currently being considered and will be in discussion with the Ward Councillor for budget provisions
Traffic circle	Artillary Street, Delville Park	23	n	n					Provide more detail on request
Stormwater drainage	Delville Park	23	n	y					Dependant of available budget
Filling of rift in frontier street	Dellville Park	23	n	n					Cannot be accommodated due to the natural low point in the road
Re-build of street & sidewalk	Antelope Street	23	n	y					Dependant of available budget
WARD 4									
Tarred Road	South Street	4	n	n					Require long term planning due to the cost involved.
Tar Road	Sanctuary Lane, Wilderness &	4	n	n					Dependant of available budget
	Whites Road		n	n					Dependant of available budget
Street Lights	South Street	4							Electrotechnical would follow up and repair faulty streetlighting in the mentioned areas as soon as possible
Proper Road Infrastructure	South Street	4	n	n					Require long term planning due to the cost involved.
Roads	Completi n of road developm ent in 8 th avenue		n	n					Will be upgraded as part of the Go George bus routes

Garden refuse depository	ERF 976	4						No suitable site available
Storm Water Drains	South Street & north street into Peter's Road Wilderness	4	n	n				Require long term planning due to the cost involved.
Speed Bumps	South Street & Main road to Touwsrante n	4						A full investigation into all streets is unachievable. Please do note that no physical traffic calming measures are allowed on public transport routes. Please indicate specific streets for further investigation.
Sewerage Line	Between Wilderness & Kleinkrantz	4	n	Y				Dependant on available budget
Potholes	Hoekwil Road	4	y	Y				Will be attended to
Transport (Go George)	Kleinkrantz, Touwsrante n & Hoekwil	4	R0	GIPTN				Planning largely complete. Much of infrastructure has been completed, but further works required.
Sport Field	Kleinkrantz	4						No official sportsfield planned but the municipality levelled an area to practise on
Housing	Caravan Park, Kleinkrantz, Cultural Village, Touwsrante n & Erf 329	4	R0	R0				Persons residing in the caravan park, Kleinkrantz, Cultural villages and Touwsrante n are urged to place their names on the housing Demand Database in order to be considered for future housing opportunities. Planning phase in process for the housing project in erf 329.
Youth facilities	Touwsrante n & Kleinkrantz	4						
School Bus	Kleinkrantz	4						
Fire station	Kleinkrantz	4						Funds requested in budget of 2017/18 but project was referred to 18/19 budget by the committee
Local Tourism	Kleinkrantz	4						
Play Parks	Kleinkrantz	4						Complete
Permanent Clinic	Kleinkrantz / Touwsrante n / Wilderness Hights	4						Provincial Mandate, the Municipality has transferred the request to Provincial Government
Community Hall	Kleinkrantz	4						Will be attend to
Taps & Toilets	Kleinkrantz	4	R279 000	#####				Toilets have been provided in the informal settlement on a ratio of 1:5. All toilets are maintained on a regular basis. Taps have been provided on a ratio of 1:25
Speed bumps	Kleinkrantz	4						
Stormwater problems	Touwsrante n	4	n	n				Will be attended to
Graveyard – needs bathrooms	Touwsrante n	4						Mobile toilet on order
Go – George (Urgent)	Touwsrante n	4	R0	GIPTN				Planning largely complete. Much of infrastructure has been completed, but further works required.

Covers at Bus stops (especially for kids going to school)	Wilderness Hights / Touwsrante n / Kleinkrantz	4	R0	GIPTN					Planning largely complete. Shelters to be provided after roll-out.
Fire Station	Touwsrante n	4							No Budget available in this financial year
Play park	Touwsrante n	4							Will be requested in the 18/19 financial year
Road starting to "slip"	Hunts road	4							Referred to Budget Committee
Upgrading of road	North str and Peters Str	4	n	n					Planning largely complete.
Upgrading of road	Hunts road	4	n	n					Planning largely complete.
Sport facilities	Touwsrante n & Kleinkrantz	4							The upgrading of the current sportsfield in Touwsrante n has been submitted as a MIG project. A decision was also taken to upgrade one sportsfield in a financial year
Better Refuse Removal	Touwsrante n	4							Has already been discussed and improved
Better Street lights	Touwsrante n	4							Capital funding are needed to upgrade streetlighting. Maintenance vote: replaces either the lamp or luminaire
Wheely Bins	Touwsrante n	4							Will be requested in 18/19 budget
Potholes in main road	Touwsrante n	4	y	y					Will be attended to
Sidewalks	From Touwsrante n to Hoekwil	4	n	n					Provincial Road
Extention of Sidewalks	Protea Road from houses to N2		n	n					Requires long term planning
Land for Churches	Wilderness hights	4	R0	R0					An item will be submitted to Council for authorisation to go out to tender once land has been identified within the development for this purpose.
Paving	Oliphantsh oek Road & Dirt Roads	4	n	n					Dependant on available budget
Library	Kleinkrantz	4							Possibilities for mobile library investigated
Grass cutting	Waterside Road between path & sanparks fence	4							Sanparks property
Assistance to Small Businesses	Wilderness Heights	4							
Soup Kitchens	Wilderness Heights	4							Already one in place, another in planning process
Containers to be used as creches	Wilderness Heights	4	R0	#####					Business Plan indicates the purchase of customized containers for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Home based care	Wilderness Heights	4							Not a municipal function
Develop of Holiday Resort	Kleinkrantz	4							Eden DM
Title deeds to owners	Kleinkrantz	4	R0	R0					Ministerial approval is required to deviate from market value.

Foot path for pedestrians	Whites Road	4	n	n					Dependant on available budget, will be an expensive project due to the limited road reserve available for this purpose (steep gradients)
Signage on Roads	Wilderness	4	y	y					Will be attended to
Road maintenance	Langvlei Dunes	4	n	n					Provincial roads
Refuse Removal	Langvlei Dunes	4							
WARD 5									
Drag racing	Stuurman Street & Bailie streets, Levallia	5							Its being monitored on a continued basis, however there are certain times during the early hours of the morning that is a challenge and we request the communities assistance
Disturbing of peace: Student housing	Levallia	5							SAPS need to be notified Law Enforcement will assist when requested
Busy Corner – Noisy	Wolhuts street	5							SAPS need to be notified Law Enforcement will assist when requested
Speed bumps	Volkwyn Street	5							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m. Volkwyn has intersection spacings of 160m and 70m.
Security lights	Teen street	5							Will be attended to in this financial year
Robot at Engen Garage to get into Knysna Road	Knysna Road & Gelderblo m streets	5	n	n					The proximity of this intersection to the adjacent intersections (Knysna / Third and Knysna / Fourth) is problematic. Requires full traffic engineering solution
Covers for Go-George waiting areas	Levallia / Knysna Road	5	65000	130000					One shelter constructed. More in next financial year.
Play parks – upgrading	Levallia	5							Will be investigated and considered in the 2018/19 budget
Neighbourhood watch	Protea Park	5							Needs to be established by the community with the assistance of SAPS George Municipality will assist where possible
Tourism opportunities	Levallia	5							George Tourism is embarking on research campaign to record all existing tourism products in George and then to identify tourism corridors. Areas will be identified for future tourism development. Any existing products or suggestions can be brought to the attention of the Tourism Department for investigation and evaluation.
Satellite Police Station	Levallia	5							The matter has been escalated to Provincial cluster command
Retirement Village	Levallia	5							Dependant on available budget
Sidewalks	Levallia	5	n	n					Dependant on available budget
Business erven	Levallia	5	R0	R0					Item to be submitted to Council
Security	Rosemoor Sport field	5							It has been addressed with two local rugby clubs
Netball field	Rosemoor	5							Completed
Upgrading of sport field	Rosemoor	5							Delays experienced by contractor, steps taken by the CES, penalties for late completion will apply from end May 2017
Wheelibins	Levallia	5							Will be considered in the 2018/19 budget

Youth Centre	Protea Park	5							
Law Enforcement	Levallia	5							George Law Enforcement provide services in all 27 wards in George
Roads Bad	Borchards & De Villiers Streets	5	y	n					Will be attended to as part of Phase 4 B Go George roll-out
Housing	Protea Park	5	##### #	R0					Protea Park Housing Project in process and will be completed by June 2017.
Speeding	Park street	5							Speed monitoring is ongoing
Power sub-station needs fencing	Park street	5							Will be attended to when material has been purchased and fence manufacturing completed prior to installation on site.
WARD 6									
Wheelchair ramps	12 Oerson Buys street, Rosemoor	6	R0	R0					Await the final forms where after the forms will be submitted to DoHS for consideration. Follow up visits/ telephonic queries are done on a regular basis.
Housing – cracked walls needs urgent attention	Rosemoor	6	R0	R0					Rectification application forwarded to DoHS. Awaiting funding approval.
Go-George – Bus stops should be closer to each other	George	6	0	0					The municipality will investigate this matter
Go-George – Canopies at bus stops	George	6	260000	3E+06					4 shelters built in Rosemoor, more to be built in next financial year.
Graveyard in bad condition	Rosemoor	6							The area is sprayed with herbicide and grass area mowed regularly. Residents dump rubbish illegally
Clinic	Rosemoor	6							Provincial Mandate – The Municipality gave this through to Dept of Health
Police Station	Rosemoor	6							Provincial Mandate – The Municipality gave this through to SAPS
Community Hall	Rosemoor	6							Wi-Fi was installed and working
More Schools	Rosemoor	6							Provincial Mandate – The Municipality gave this through to Dept of Education
Sewer pipes	Muller Street	6	y	y					Will be attended to
Floodlights	O'Connor Street	6							There's already a high mast light at the back of Rosa rest
Play parks	Beer street	6							Councillor must identify area AND clear with planning department
Housing	Rosemoor	6	R0	R0					15 000 Housing opportunities planned for the greater George area.
Sport field	Rosemoor	6							Still busy with upgrading
Library	Rosemoor	6							Conville library has been extensively upgraded to cater for Rosemoore as well
Thusong Centre	Rosemoor	6							
Retirement Village	Rosemoor	6							
Speed bumps	Hurter Street	6							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m. Hurter has all-way stop intersection spacing of 250m.
Improved street lights	Rift between Rosemoor & Protea	6							Should address it with the 2017/18 DOE funding

	Park								
EPWP projects	Rosemoor	6	R 235 000	R4 010 000 FOR 2017/18 EPWP INCENTIVE GRANT					EPWP Peer Educators EPWP Special Cleaning Waste Management EPWP Deforestation Projects EPWP Storm water cleaning
Youth Centre	Rosemoor	6							
Sonneblomland Creche									
Pallisade fence	Rosemoor	6	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Installation of security gates	Rosemoor	6	R30 000	R0					Project completed
Supply of water tanks	Rosemoor	6	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Provision of burglar bars	Rosemoor	6	R50 000	R0					Project underway
Maintenance work to be done	Rosemoor	6	R56 000						Project underway
WARD 7									
Siembamba Creche									
Building entrance	Maraiskam p	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2020/21 financial year.
Supply Paving	Maraiskam p	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
2500l Water tanks	Maraiskam p	7	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Supply and install cupboards for storage space	Maraiskam p	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Maintenance work to be done	Maraiskam p	7	R13 000	R31 000					Project underway
Lawaai kamp Creche									
Gas Storage Galv Steel Housing.	Lawaai kamp	7	R0	R5 000					Business Plan indicates expenditure for 2017/18 financial year.
Burglarproofing	Lawaai kamp	7	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for 2017/18 financial year.
Garden & Play area Fencing	Lawaai kamp	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Shaded Play Area / Exterior classrooms (shade cloth carport structures)	Lawaai kamp	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Additional paving and walkways	Lawaai kamp	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Enclose toilet area	Lawaai kamp	7	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for 2017/18 financial year.
Tiling of kitchen walls	Lawaai kamp	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Solar Security Lights	Lawaai kamp	7	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for 2017/18 financial year.

Solar Geyser, Solar water pump	Lawaaiika mp	7	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Provision of water tanks	Lawaaiika mp	7	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Maintenance work to be done	Lawaaiika mp	7	R9 000	R6 000					Project underway
Toilets for the elderly to be built closer to homes	Lawaaiika mp	7							Funding approval to the amount of R2. 7 million (6 wards) have been obtained from PGWC for the provision of toilets closer to homes.
Rectification of old houses and toilets (indicate anticipated start and end date)	Lawaaiika mp	7							Rectification application forwarded to DoHS. Awaiting funding approval
EPWP work opportunities	Lawaaiika mp	7	R275 000	R4 010 000 FOR 2017/18 EPWP INCENTIVE GRANT					EPWP Peer Educators EPWP Special Cleaning Waste Management EPWP Deforestation Projects EPWP Storm water cleaning
Youth Centre to be built in Lawaaiikamp (not in Thembaletu)	Lawaaiika mp	7							Mandate of planning Dept – available space, plans etc
Play park in Ballotsview is incomplete and unfenced	Lawaaiika mp	7							Will be requested at 17/18 budget
Preference must be given to funerals over dances for community halls	Lawaaiika mp	7							Preference is given to funerals but where a wedding or birthday is booked and preparations and expenditure is involved the Municipality have to grant them the Hall
Upgrading of Lawaaiikamp sport field. The Municipality must improve/upgrade the quality of lights at Lawaaiikamp sport field	Lawaaiika mp	7							In the process of repairing the artificial soccer pitch and the installation of irrigation
Water leakages are not addressed properly by municipal officials. Problem with water flowing at Stanford Mangaliso Street	Lawaaiika mp	7							Was attended to. Leakages are repaired
Entrepreneurs to be assisted with proper business instead of containers	Lawaaiika mp	7							

The Municipality must investigate in consultation with the Ward Councillor the possibility of a high mast light in Lawaai kamp	Lawaai kamp	7							
The Municipality must provide the general public with a list of architects more especially the reasonable ones in terms of prices for drawing building plans	Lawaai kamp	7							A list of all architects / draughts person is available at the Building Control section. Discussions were held with Draughtspersons but they indicated that they cannot submit a standard tariff as plans differ from one case to another. Council resolved that a Draughtsperson be appointed on temporary basis(2017/18) to assist indigent households
Concern that Maraiskamp has a lack of street lights	Lawaai kamp	7							
Job opportunities for the disabled people	Lawaai kamp	7							
WARD 8									
Storm water pipes	Ballotsview	8	n	n					Sufficient capacity in stormwater system. Get's block due to materials being dumped in the sytem
Library	Ballotsview & Parkdene	8							Possibility of modular libraries investigated
Play parks	Parkdene	8							No new ones budgeted – budgeted for repairs. Councillor to identify land AND confirm with planning
Neighbourhood watch	Parkdene	8							Not a municipal function - SAPS
Refuse Removal	Parkdene	8							Refuse removal is done in all wards on a weekly basis.
Roads	Parkdene	8	n	n					Require more detail
Soup Kitchens	Parkdene	8							Parkdene has more soup kitchens than any other ward - 17 in total
Street Lights	Bosvark street, Parkdene	8							We will visit the street today 17 May 2017 and repair the streetlighting where applicable
Clinic	Needs more personnel	8							Clinics belong to Provincial Government – The Municipality sends requests through
Clinic	Paving in front of building	8							Clinics belong to Provincial Government – The Municipality sends requests through
Gravel to fill up erven	Taurus street 48 to 56	8							Public
Go-George	When will they start	8	GIPTN overall	GIPTN overall					Planned roll-out to this area by June 2017.

Title deeds for houses owned since 1994	Parkdene	8							Special attention has been given to transfers of properties in the Ballotsview (Bufferstrip) as funding was received from Provincial Government to finalise outstanding transfers. Ownership of clients who visit the Housing Offices are dealt with immediately. During August the Section Existing Housing visited the Parkdene Community Hall and invited people to sign the necessary documents at the community Hall. More of these outreaches are planned for 2017. Community members are also welcome to visit the Housing Offices pertaining to ownership problems.
Power Line Broken	Shezars Street	8							Indicate the correct street, there is no street known as Shezars Street
Illegal dumping	Bontebok Street								Indicate the correct street, there is no street known as Shezars Street
Old Age Home	Parkdene	8							Old age homes is function of National government and currently no funding or programme in place. Once funding in place land will be identified.
Youth programmes	Parkdene	8							Peer educator initiate the following: Career readiness sessions at the hall, substance abuse and gangsterism and crime outreaches information tables at School, Clinic, Groot winkel and Maroon Cafe assistance to Parkdene clinic
Paving & Sidewalks	Taurus street		n	n					Dependant on Capital Budget
Pophuis creche									
Pallisade fence	Parkdene	8	R120 000	R0					Project underway
Screening of toilets	Parkdene	8	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Extractor fans for kitchen	Parkdene	8	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Replace damage doors	Parkdene	8	R40 000	R0					Project underway
Paving	Parkdene	8	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Security Lights	Parkdene	8	R10 000	R0					Project completed
2500L rain water tanks on bases	Parkdene	8	R10 000						Project underway
Extend building to house more children	Parkdene	8	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2020/21 financial year.
Maintenance work	Parkdene	8	R18 000	R6 000					Project underway
WARD 9									
Toilets Blockage	Mdywadini	9	R279 000						All faulty toilets are reported and repaired within a 12 hour period.
Electricity		9							
Paving	Zone 7 & 4 / 34 th street / 20 th street	9	n	y					Will form part of the priority list for 2017/18, which will need to be approved by Article 80 committee. This project is dependant on the available budget

Street lights	Zone 7	9							Funds are provided for the maintenance and repair of streetlights
Crèche	34 th street	9							Installation of rain water tank Repair works to bathroom Area Extend building to house more children will only happen in 2020/21 financial year
Speed bumps	Zone 7	9							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m. Hurter has all-way stop intersection spacing of 250m.
Play parks	Zone 4	9							not budgeted for new parks
Soup kitchens		9							2 Soup kitchens active in Ward 9
Isiseko Creche									
Maintenance works	34 th street	9	R6 000						Project underway
Provision of water tanks	34 th street	9	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Retaining walls and storm water channels	34 th street	9	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Burglar Proofing	34 th street	9	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Gas Storage	34 th street	9	R0	R5 000					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Wheelchair access	34 th street	9	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Replace fencing and improve site security	34 th street	9	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Extend Building to house more children	34 th street	9	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2020/21 financial year.
Solar Geyser: Solar water pump	34 th street	9	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
WARD 10									
Sport Den		10							
Tar / Paving of streets		10	n						Require more detail
Toilets		10	R279 000						Toilets have been provided in the informal settlement on a ratio of 1:5. All toilets are maintained on a regular basis.
Electricity	Ward 10 / Zone 6	10							Upgrading of bulk services and the electrification of area UISP area 8A is planned for 2017/18
Water		10							Require more detail
Roads	Ward 10 / Zone 6	10	n						Require more detail
Housing		10	R0	R0					The Thembaletu UISP project is in process and Phase 2 will commence shortly.
Speed bumps		10							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m. Hurter has all-way stop intersection spacing of 250m.
Streetlights need maintenance		10							Funds are provided for the maintenance and repair of streetlights

Ilingilethu Creche									
Extend building to accommodate more children	Thembalet hu	10	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Solar geyser, solar water pump	Thembalet hu	10	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Burglar Proofing & exterior security lighting	Thembalet hu	10	R75 000						Project underway
Water tanks	Thembalet hu	10	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Paving	Thembalet hu	10	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Maintenance work	Thembalet hu	10	R6 000						Project underway
Repair/replace roof sheets	Thembalet hu	10	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Exterior & interior painting & classroom modifications	Thembalet hu	10	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
WARD 11									
Masimbambane Creche									
Maintenance works	Thembalet hu	11	R130 000						Project underway
Complete outside classroom and build another 40 square metre class	Thembalet hu	11	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for 2017/18 financial year.
Water tanks	Thembalet hu	11	R12 000	R0					Project underway
Install floor tiles for the entire building	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Solar geyser, solar water pump	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Extension of building	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Convert garage into classroom	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Masizakhe creche									
Solar geyser, solar water pump	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Security lights	Thembalet hu	11	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Maintenance works	Thembalet hu	11	R155 000						Project underway
Zamaxolo Creche									
New creche for 200 children	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Outside classroom (Carport 3 parking bays in size and transport to site)	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Solar geyser, solar water pump	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.

Paving / retaining walls/ storm water	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Palisade fencing	Thembalet hu	11	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Electricity feed bad	Victoria Heights	11							
Electricity upgrade	Victoria Heights	11							
Water Quality bad	Victoria Heights	11							
Roads upgrades	Victoria Heights	11	n	y					Water quality to SANS requirements
Old houses	Vulindlela	11							Dependant on available budget
Housing	Mdongwe	11							Project can only start once funding is available from DoHS
Paving	Mdongwe	11							Project under way
Clinic	Mdongwe	11							Need to provide exact streets for investigation and prioritisation thereof
Stormwater pipes	Sandkraal	11							Provincial Mandate Matter has been communicated with Province
Community Hall & Playground	Greenfield	11							Will form part of the upgrading of Nelson Mandela Boulevard
No Street names	Greenfield	11							
Parks for Children	Masivuselele	11							
Youth Development	Masivuselele	11							Will be investigated and considered in the 2018/19 budget
Dusty Roads	Vulindlela Str Bushwa Street	11							Youth Development project being provided at the Thusong Centre
Day Care Centre	Bushwa Street	11							Dependant on available budget. Vulindlela currently planned for upgrading during 2018/19 financial year
Tarred Roads	Repair of Bushwa Street	11							
Paving of the following circles	Skhosana & Vukhlale streets Eyethu, Vukuhamb e & Masiphakame streets	11							
Sidewalks	Ngcakani Road	11							
Spray light	Nkululekw eni street	11							
No Electricity box	1542 Mpepho Street, Zone 5	11							Complete
WARD 12									
Roads	19 th street	12	n	y					Will form part of the priority list for 2017/18, which will need to be approved by Article 80 committee. This project is dependant on the available budget
Speed bumps	All streets	12							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m. Hurter has all-way stop intersection spacing of 250m.

Community Hall	Ward 12	12								The Allbrick hall is not registered in the George Municipalities name and therefor no upgrades or rectifications can be done by the municipality. Engagements between the councillor and the community to transfer this building into the Municipalities name
Housing for the disabled	Informal Area	12								Families with disabilities must apply at Land Management to improve their circumstances while they are waiting on their housing opportunity
Creche	All brick	12								The Allbrick hall does not yet belong to the Municipality and therefor not maintenance or any development can take place
Clinic	Zone 8	12								
Primary School	Ward 12	12								Provincial Mandate – The Municipality gave this through to Dept of Education
Aftercare centre	Allbrick	12								The Allbrick hall does not yet belong to the Municipality and therefor not maintenance or any development can take place
Paving	16 th , 18 th & 19 th street	12	n	y						Will form part of the priority list for 2017/18, which will need to be approved by Article 80 committee. This project is dependant on the available budget
Play Park	Ward 12	12								Ward councillor to identify area AND confirm with planning
Netball field	16 th street	12								Thembaletu sportsfields is currently being upgraded to cater for sporting needs
Housing		12								Contractor has been appointed for the provision of civil services for area 3, 8A, B & C
Toilets		12								Toilets have been provided in the informal settlement on a ratio of 1:5. All toilets are maintained on a regular basis
Electricity (street lights burn during the day but off at night)	All brick, Zone 8	12								Will give immediate attention to complaint
Library		12								Application has been made for a modular library. Waiting for approval from Province
Youth development programmes		12								From November 2017: Information Outreaches at Truness, in-front of Police Station, this week at Frans School, Thembaletu Clinic. Door-to-door survey and information outreach November 2016 and January 2017. Information includes database registration forms, learnership and employment application opportunities. Substance Abuse, Teenages Sexuality, Crime, General health and wellbeing, HIV/AIDS information pamphlets, Career Readiness Session at Thembaletu Community Hall with Dept of Labour and other stakeholders in April 2017 Career Expos and general lifeskills at local high schools.
Small businesses		12								
Street lights		12								Not a specific complaint but we will check the whole section for faults
Mzomzle Creche										
Maintenance of creche	All brick	12	R36 000	R6 000						Project underway

2 x 2500l rainwater tanks on bases	All brick	12	R20 000	R0					Project underway
Extend building	All brick	12	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2020/21 financial year.
Burglar proofing & solar security lights	All brick	12	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for 2017/18 financial year.
Replace two sides of palisade fencing with alternative durable fencing.	All brick	12	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
3 additional classrooms	All brick	12	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Shaded play area / exterior classrooms (shade cloth carport structures)	All brick	12	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Enclose refuse area	All brick	12	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Tile kitchen & bathroom areas (wall & floors)	All brick	12	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Solar geyser, solar water pump	All brick	12	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Install vandal proof toilets		12	R30 000	R0					Project completed
Clinic	All brick	12							Provincial Mandate – The Municipality gave this through to Province
Primary School	All brick	12							
Aftercare centre	All brick	12							
Paving	All brick	12							
Play Park	All brick	12							
Netball field	All brick	12							
Housing (Provision of civil services of 456 erven)	All brick	12	R0						Contractor has been appointed for the provision of civil services for area 3, 8A, B & C subject to the approval of funding for land rehabilitation.
Toilets	All brick	12 (all areas)	R279 000						Toilets have been provided in the informal settlement on a ratio of 1:5. All toilets are maintained on a regular basis.
WARD 13									
Tarring / Paving of gravel roads: Mbewu street, Zone 2 Mngoma street, Zone 9 Gaeba street, Zone 9 Makeleni street, Zone 9 Lusaka Street, Zone 8		13	Songolo Ncamanza	Mbewu Dingiswa yo Lwandle					Dependant on available budget

Installation of street lights: Nkonjane street, Zone 2; Matroos street, Zone 2; Ndyawa street, Zone 2; Dingiswayo street, Zone 3		13							Will be attended to in this financial year
Speed bumps: Tshetu & Ntaka streets, Zone 1		13							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m
Upgrade of Sewer and storm water pipes		13							Will be attended through the maintenance budget
Sealing of Dam near Schaap street		13							
Clearing of bushes in Zone 1 & 2		13							

WARD 14

Rosedale creche (erf 8046)

3x new classrooms	Rosedale	14	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Paving	Rosedale	14	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Pallisade fence	Rosedale	14	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Cover from Classroom to toilets	Rosedale	14	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Maintenance works	Rosedale	14	R10 000	R6 000					Project underway
Library	Rosedale	14							
Police visibility	Rosedale	14							
Storm water pipes	Rosedale	14							
Go-George Bus stops	Rosedale	14							
Community Hall	Rosedale	14							
Water Tap	425 Rosedale	14							
Housing	Noord Street	14	R0	R0					Potential beneficiaries are requested to register on the Municipal Housing Demand Database.
Church grounds	Erf 100, Rosedale	14	R0	R0					Erven 7892, 7938 and 8115, Rosedale are reserved for institutional purposes. An item to be submitted to Council on the sale of these erven per public tender. Erf 100, Pacaltsdorp is a private property.
Electricity	8000 Adam street, Rosedale	14							
Amphitheatre	Needs locks	14							
Clearing of bushes	Popular street, Noord street & Mountview	14							

	street								
Tarring of street	Fontein street (currently gravel road)	14							
Retaining Wall to assist with water causing flooding	Rachel street	14							
Rosedale creche (erf 7952)									
Pallisade fence	Rosedale	14	RO						Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Provision of toilets	Rosedale	14	RO						Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Access to central business chambers	Pacaltsdorp	14							
Trees must be cut down	Kloofstreet	14							
Upgrading of streets	Valk Crescent Rosedale Informal Area	14	n	y					Dependant on available budget
Upgrading and extension of sport facilities	Pacaltsdorp Sport field	14							
Street lights	Rosedale	14							
Refuse Removal	Rosedale	14							
Paving of streets	Rosedale & Mountview straat & Hillcrest Street	14	n	n					Informal settlement
Clinic	Rosedale	14							
School (Urgent)	Rosedale	14							
Crèche	Rosedale	14							
Library	Rosedale	14							
Police visibility	Rosedale	14							
Storm water pipes	Rosedale	14	y	y					Will be attended to
Go-George Bus stops	Rosedale	14	GIPTN	GIPTN					Under investigation
Community Hall	Rosedale	14							
Water Tap	425 Rosedale	14							Informal settlement
Housing	Noord Street & Rosedale informal Area	14							Investigation in process
Church grounds	Erf 100, Rosedale	14							Erven 7892, 7938 and 8115, Rosedale are reserved for institutional purposes. An item to be submitted to Council on the sale of these erven per public tender. Erf 100, Pacaltsdorp is a private property.

Electricity	8000 Adam street, Rosedale	14							Please provide correct and specific information in order that problem can be addressed.
Informal Area need toilets	Rosedale	14							
Amphitheatre	Needs locks	14							
Clearing of bushes	Popular street, Noord street & Mountview street, kloof street	14							Mostly private land, limited resources, Will be budgeted for
Tarring of street	Fontein street (currently gravel road)	14	n	y					Will form part of the priority list for 2017/18, which will need to be approved by Article 80 committee. This project is dependant on the available budget
Bome in Kloof straat en Oos straat moet verwyder word bellemmer krag lyne	Pacaltsdor p	14							
Herstel werk aan gebou lanks die Area Kantoor	Pacaltsdor p	14							
Refurbishment of Community Hall (Maintanance and equipment)	Pacaltsdor p	14							
Retaining Wall to assist with water causing flooding	Rachel street	14							
WARD 15									
Building of Primary School – Departments of Education and Public Works – Priority 1		15							George Municipality is in a process of reviving the IDP Representative Forum where a platform will be created to regularly follow-up on priorities falling outside the mandate of the Municipality. All Sector Departments within the George Municipal Area will be represented.
Employment opportunities created		15	R 260 000	R4 010 000 FOR 2017/18 EPWP INCENTIV E GRANT					EPWP Peer Educators EPWP Special Cleaning Waste Management EPWP Deforestation Projects EPWP Storm water cleaning
Access to homes for disabled		15							
Land for Small Farmers		15							The land in Zone 9 is municipal land. Discussions are currently underway internally whereafter a report will be done to Council on the utilisation of the land.

Equipment and material for small farmers		15							George Municipality is in a process of reviving the IDP Representative Forum where a platform will be created to regularly follow-up on priorities falling outside the mandate of the Municipality. All Sector Departments within the George Municipal Area will be represented.
Fencing of land for livestock – Small farmers		15							Matter will be taken up with Ms Juanita Fortuin.
Provision of library (buildings and service)		15							Possibility of modular library investigated
Building of proper road network		15							
Appointment of bakkie contractors for cleaning of wards		15							No more Bakkie contractors will be appointed. All Wards will be cleaned through war on waste program with EPWP workers, if approved by Council
Provision of wheelie bins		15							Not budgeted in current financial year. Budgeted for in outer year 2018/19
CCTV cameras to assist with crime prevention		15							Installing of cameras in process
Construction of swimming pool		15							Due to availability of land and funding - not planned
Paving of streets in the entire ward		15							Dependant on available budget
Upgrade of sewer network		15							Dependant on available budget
Upgrade of stormwater network		15							Dependant on available budget
Upgrade of water network		15							Dependant on available budget
Upgrade of electrical network		15							Continuous increase of access to electricity, including electrification of informal houses. Construction of a new Thembaletu main 66/11kV substation as well as a new bulk 11kV supply
Provision of water tanks to residents		15							
Provision of gym facilities in the area		15							The Municipality do not provide gyms – it's privately owned businesses
Provision of Sport facilities		15							The current facility is being upgraded under the MIG project and phase 2 will be completed by end of the 17/18 financial year
Resealing and upgrade of roads		15							Dependant on available budget
Nompumelelo Creche									

Extend building	Thembalet hu	15	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Solar geyser, solar water pump	Thembalet hu	15	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Water tanks	Thembalet hu	15	R30 000	R0					Project underway
Vandall proof toilets	Thembalet hu	15	R30 000	R0					Project underway
Pallisade fence, Burglar bars and solar security lights	Thembalet hu	15	R250 000	R0					Project underway
Maintenance works	Thembalet hu	15	R6 000						Project underway
Sanda Nezwe Creche									
Burglar proofing & solar security lights	Thembalet hu	15	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Solar geyser and solar water pump	Thembalet hu	15	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Extend building	Thembalet hu	15	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2020/21 financial year.
Water tanks	Thembalet hu	15	R15 000	R0					Project underway
Maintenance works	Thembalet hu	15	R77 000						Project underway
WARD 16									
Housing (wet)	New Dawn Park	16		R0					Project underway. This project is budgeted for by Civil Engineering Services Department.
Soup Kitchens	New Dawn Park	16							7 Soup kitchens already in place
Youth Programmes	New Dawn Park	16							Outreach Information Sessions, including information outreach tables, substance abuse awareness and anti-crime awareness outreaches, Door-to-door survey, Employment Database applications, available opportunities such as learnerships, etc. Career Readiness Session with Department of Labour, Job Preparedness training with National Youth Development Agency, Lifeskills Training with George Youth Café. Lifeskills and subject choice information sessions at Pacaltsdorp High School. SA Sport for change development on field, fitness and lifeskills with youth out of schools, assistance at Pacaltsdorp High School with rugby team.
Street lights	Voelnesvar ing Street	16							Done
Clearing of vacant plots	Andersonville	16							Annual tender
Library	New Dawn Park	16	R 500 000						Upgrade of library in process
Clinic	New Dawn Park	16							Not a municipal function (matter will be communicated to Province)

Sport field	Security Maintenance	16							The possible development of a sports field in New Dawn Park depends on the availability of municipal land and funding.
Re-seal of Road	Valk street, Andersonville	16	n	y					Dependant on available budget
Satellite fire station	New Dawn Park	16							Response times from George and Thembaletu fire stations are within standards of national SANS code
Go-George Routes	New Dawn Park	16	GIPTN	GIPTN					No new routes are being planned. Current routes to be operated.
Bus stops unsafe	New Dawn Park	16							Limited GIPTN funds available for additional security at main transfers only, this is to be addressed through Municipal Law Enforcement
Storm water problems	New Dawn Park	16	y	y					Sufficient capacity in stormwater system. Get's block due to materials being dumped in the sytem
Satellite Police Station	New Dawn Park	16							SAPS
Housing	4941 Sierrisies street, 5285 Protea street	16	R0	R0					Rectification application i.r.o Sierrisies and 5285 were forwarded to DoHS. Awaiting funding approval.
Sidewalks	Marigold street	16							Dependant on available capital budget, currently no planned work in 2017/18
Speed bumps	Marigold Street & Voelvaring streets & Seemeeu Street	16							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m. Hurter has all-way stop intersection spacing of 250m.
Wheelie Bins	Andersonville	16							Not budgeted but can be requested from Clr w.r.t R100 000 ward allocations
Fixing of houses	Smartie Town	16	R0	R0					Rectification application forwarded to DoHS. Awaiting funding approval.
Proper Street name Boards	Andersonville	16							Will be attended to by Operational Staff
Removal of trees	Marigold street & Andersonville	16							If trees inside the yard – private matter – if in road reserve should be reported to parks@george.org.za 044 – 802 2900
Street lights	Marigold street & Jan Frederick circle	16							Will attend to the matter
Street lights (not working)	New Dawn Park	16							Will attend to the matter
Security Cameras	Protea street	16							There is currently only cameras installed on Go-George main bus routes. The funding received, only covers these areas. There is a demand for the entire George Municipal area to be covered by CCTV.
Klouter Kabouter Creche									
Installation of chickenwire at bottom of pallisade fence	New Dawn Park	16	R0	#####					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Modification of existing facilities dir disabled persons	New Dawn Park	16	R0	#####					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.

Restoration of old Council Chambers	Pacaltsdor p	16	R0	#####					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Water tanks	Pacaltsdor p	16	R10 000	R0					Project underway
WARD 17									
Dirt heaps	Conville	17							Weekly refuse removal in all wards. Illegal dumping addressed by clean-up teams on a weekly basis in all ward. Residents must also help to combat illegal dumping by making use of municipal services and not dumping waste on sidewalks and open spaces
Crime	Conville	17							SAPS
Youth facilities	Conville	17							Planning mandate – available space etc
Housing	Conville	17	0	0					15 000 Housing opportunities planned for the greater George area.
Side walks	Conville	17	n	n					Dependant on available budget
Refuse Removal (Area dirty)	Conville	17							Weekly refuse removal in all wards. Illegal dumping addressed by clean-up teams on a weekly basis in all ward. Residents must also help to combat illegal dumping.
Play Parks	Conville	17							Councillor to determine exact site AND clear with planning
Street lights	Kokkerwiet, Lyster & Korhaan streets	17							Complete
Facilities for the Old Age	Conville	17							Old age homes is function of National government and currently no funding or programme in place. Once funding in place land will be identified.
Storm water pipes	Conville	17	y	y					Sufficient capacity in stormwater system. Get's block due to materials being dumped in the sytem
Damage to Municipal property	Makou Street	17							An EHP application was submitted to Province. Awaiting approval and accompanying funding.
Stray Animals	Conville	17							Stray animals addressed when complaints are received
Clearing of the Mollen River	Conville	17							Only invasive alien plants are removed as resources allow
Paving of Sidwalks	Conville	17	n	n					Dependant on available budget
Tar of roads	Conville	17							Require more detail
Clinic (too small)	Conville	17							Not a municipal function
WARD 20									
Road in bad condition	De Villiers Street, Borchards	20	y						Will be attended to as part of Phase 4 B Go George roll-out
Drains constantly blocked	Versveld street	20							Sufficient capacity in Stormwater System, drains block due to irregular materials being dumped into system. Will be attended through the maintenance budget
Light poles damaged	De Villiers Street	20							Personnel will visit the site
Wall must be supported	Spandiel Street	20							Will be referred to the Budget Committee for consideration
Road needs to be built between houses	Spandiel street	20							Will be referred to the Budget Committee for consideration
Community Hall	Behind Creche	20							Currently rezoned as public open space-Subdivision and rezoning application process to be followed.

Clinic	Behind Creche	20						Not a Municipal function (The matter has been communicated)
RDP houses broken		20	R0	R0				Rectification application forwarded to DoHS. Awaiting funding approval.
Water problems	Versveld street	20						Require more detail
Paving	Nal street, Bruce street, Spandiel street	20	n	n				Dependant on available budget
Youth Centre	Borchards	20	n	n				Youth Office on the cnr of St John & Varing streets. All projects are being run from there
Illegal shebeens	Borchards	20						The matter is being monitored
Disabled people programmes	Borchards	20						We planning on doing life skill workshops with people living with a disability empowering themselves.
Black Bags	Borchards	20						Black bags distributed in all wards every three months. Area Coordinators can also be contacted in this regard
Toilets	Informal settlement	20	R279 000	#####				Toilets have been provided in the informal settlement on a ratio of 1:5. All toilets are maintained on a regular basis.
Police Station	Borchards	20						Not a Municipal function (The matter has been referred to SAPS)
Street lights broken	Bruce & De Beer Streets	20						Personnel will attend
Replacement of Asbestos roofs	Bruce Street	20	R0	R0				Council decision to be obtained (SOA application)
Channels	Bruce Street	20						Will be referred to the Budget Committee for consideration
Floodlights	Borchards	20						Need more information
Restoration of old houses	Borchards	20	R0	R0				Rectification application forwarded to DoHS. Awaiting funding approval.
Storm water problems	Borchards	20	y	y				Sufficient capacity in stormwater system. Get's block due to materials being dumped in the sytem
Electical sub-stations broken	Bellair Street	20						The matter will be investigated
Car wash initiative	Cnr of De Villiers & Krog streets	20						To be discussed with Ward Councillor
Housing for Informal dwellers	Figeland street, Y28 13234 Bruce street	20	R0	R0				All beneficiaries who qualify for a housing opportunity will be assisted at the Metro Grounds Housing Project.
Electricity	Y28 Bruce Street	20						More info required on what the problem is
Toilet	16 Versveld Street	20	R279 000	#####				Toilets have been provided in the informal settlement on a ratio of 1:5. All toilets are maintained on a regular basis.
Emergency Housing	16 Versveld Street , Y02 Nel Street	20	0	0				The application is being followed up with province on a regular basis.
Re-seal of Roads	Kroggh, De Villiers & De Beer Streets	20	n	n				Dependant on available budget
Ramp for wheel chair	13 De Villiers Street	20	R0	R0				Await funding approval from DoHS
Refuse Removal	Borchards	20						Refuse are removed in all 27 Ward on a weekly basis
Kekkel & Krog Creche								

Supply Paving	Borchards	20	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Pallisade Fencing & Brick laying	Borchards	20	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Provide for the replacement of wooden structure with a brick buildings	Borchards	20	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Installation of shelter outside building	Borchards	20	R0	#####					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
Provision of 2500 l water tanks	Borchards	20	R10 000						Project underway
Provision of Carport	Borchards	20							Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2020/21 financial year.
Maintenance of creche	Borchards	20	R6 000	R6 000					Project underway
WARD 21									
Clinic	Asazani	21							George Municipality is in a process of reviving the IDP Representative Forum where a platform will be created to regularly follow-up on priorities falling outside the mandate of the Municipality. All Sector Departments within the George Municipal Area will be represented.
Library	Asazani	21							Possibility of modular libraries in wards investigated
Old Age home	Silvertown	21							George Municipality is in a process of reviving the IDP Representative Forum where a platform will be created to regularly follow-up on priorities falling outside the mandate of the Municipality. All Sector Departments within the George Municipal Area will be represented.
High School	Ward 21	21							George Municipality is in a process of reviving the IDP Representative Forum where a platform will be created to regularly follow-up on priorities falling outside the mandate of the Municipality. All Sector Departments within the George Municipal Area will be represented.
Blocked drains	Ward 21	21	y	y					Sufficient capacity in stormwater system. Get's block due to materials being dumped in the sytem
Bins	Zone 6	21							Not budgeted in current financial year. Budgeted for in outer year 2018/19
Farm for cattle	Zone 6	21	R0	R0					The Thembaletu farmers are in discussion with PGWC. George Municipality is only facilitating the process.
Church Site	Asazani	21	R0	R0					Non-residential sites including erven for institutional purposes will be made available in the new development. The aforementioned erven will be put out to tender.
Street lights	Ward 21	21							Provide more specific information (street name and no
Playgrounds	Ward 21	21							Councillor to identify specific site AND clear with planning and then budgeted

Small business development	Ward 21	21							Roll-out in partnership with the George Business Chamber, RED and SEDA: GBC TEN-sa Trias Training: 16-17 May – Induction & Selection 24 May – 26 October – Training & Mentoring of small businesses; Market Establishment.
Roads	Asazani	21	n	n					dependant on available budget
Hospital	Asazani	21							Not a municipal function
Black Bags not distributed	Asazani	21							Black bags distributed in all wards every three months. Area Coordinators can also be contacted in this regard
Housing	Silvertown / Ramaphosa	21	R0						Contractors have been appointed to commence with the first phase of the Top Structures portion of the project.
Electricity	Ramaphosa	21							The electrification of UISP areas A3 and A8 as well as the upgrading of the bulk supply to Thembaletu
Paving	Ward 21	21	n	n					Dependant on available budget
Thembaletu creche									
Palisade fence	Thembaletu	21	R0						Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2017/18 financial year.
WARD 24									
Housing	Haarlem, Ganzekraai, Noll & Avontuur	24	R0	R0					The second round of housing pipeline projects was identified which must be workshopped with Council.
Electricity (Informal settlement)	Squatter no 17	24							Eskom is the supplier for electricity in this area
Road to Squatter Area	Squatter no 17	24							Informal settlement
Street lights (Urgent)	Haarlem	24							New street lighting already installed
Go-George Bus service	Hole of Ward 24	24	0	0					
EPWP Projects	Haarlem	24							EPWP Peer Educators EPWP Special Cleaning Waste Management EPWP Deforestation Projects EPWP Storm water cleaning
Youth / Women projects	Haarlem, Ganzekraai, Noll & Avontuur	24	y	y					Youth Peer Educators have been appointed that implement mostly awareness campaigns and provide assistance to Schools and creches. No projects are currently implemented. Projects identified by the community could be implemented through the Ward Committee allocations.
Toilets	Haarlem	24	R279 000						Toilets have been provided in the informal settlement on a ratio of 1:5. All toilets are maintained on a regular basis.
Old Age Home	Haarlem	24							The function for Old Age Homes lies with Provincial Government
Sport facilities	Haarlem, Ganzekraai, Noll & Avontuur	24							The possible development of a sportsfield depends on the availability of municipal land and funding. We are investigating the possibility of entering into a MOU with the school.

Indigent Help	Haarlem	24						Indigent Office in Haarlem . During June 2017 the Approved Indigent Policy will be worked shopped
Internet at Youth Office	Haarlem	24						Internet service is connected at the Youth Office
Tarred or Paved Roads	Haarlem	24	n	y				Dependant on available budget
Flood lights	Haarlem & Squatter Area	24						Will send an electrician out to investigate and repair
Upgrading of streets	Haarlem	24	n	y				Dependant on available budget
Municipal Offices – needs maintenance	Haarlem	24						Maintenance requests must be given through to maintenance office at avriline@george.org.za. Repairs will be done according to available budget.
Removal of sewage pond out of neighbourhood	Haarlem	24	n	n				To be investigated
Neighbourhood watch	Haarlem	24						Not a municipal function and should be discussed with the Ward Councillor and SAPS
Middle income housing for the community	Haarlem	24	R0	R0				Land to be identified for a GAP Housing Project.
Business erven	Haarlem	24	R0	R0				Awaiting the outcome of the TRANCRAA process
Fire Station	Haarlem	24						Not budgeted. Response time from. Uniondale in line with SANS code
Play parks in Squatter Area	Haarlem	24						Councillor to determine exact site AND clear with planning
Swimming Pool	Haarlem	24						The building of a community swimming pool is closely connected to the availability of municipal land and funding. The request will also be forwarded to the Provincial Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport.
Shopping Mall	Haarlem	24						
Storm water drainage	Haarlem	24	y	y				Will be attended to
Police services	Haarlem	24						SAPS
Agricultural land	Haarlem	24	R0	R0				Awaiting the outcome of the TRANCRAA process
Water & Sanitation	Ganzekraai	24						Rural area
Vegetable gardens	Ganzekraai, Avontuur & Noll	24						
De Hoop Playgroup								
2 x Classrooms & Kitchen		24	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Maintenance of creche	De Hoop	24	R16 000	R5 000				Project underway
Diepkloof Playgroup								
Paving	Diepkloof	24	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Pallisade fencing	Diepkloof	24	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Solar geyser, solar water pump	Diepkloof	24	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Repair/Upgrade existing creche	Diepkloof	24	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.

Convert old toilets into storage units	Diepkloof	24	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Maintenance of creche	Uniondale	24	R6 000	R0					Project underway
Chris Nissan Creche									
Replace existing creche	Uniondale	24	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Paving	Uniondale	24	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Pallisade fencing	Uniondale	24	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Solar geyser, solar water pump	Uniondale	24	R0	R0					Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Provision of 2500 l water tanks	Uniondale	24	R10 000	R0					Project underway
Maintenance of creche	Uniondale	24	R6 000	R6 000					Project underway
WARD 25									
Completion of paved streets	Mitchell, Letitia Loff, Paul Venter & Daniel streets	25	n	y					Dependant on available budget
Streets in new area	Uniondale	25	n	n					dependant on available budget
Connection of houses to main sewer system	Uniondale	25	n	n					To be investigated
Paving of streets	Uniondale	25	n	n					dependant on available budget
Play parks	Uniondale	25							Councillor to determine exact site AND clear with planning
Speed bumps	Uniondale	25							Physical traffic calming measure cannot be warranted in street with intersection spacing of less than 350m. Hurter has all-way stop intersection spacing of 250m.
Housing	Uniondale & Lyonsville	25	R0	R0					The second round of housing pipeline projects was identified which must be workshopped with Council.
Youth centre upgrade	Uniondale	25							Youth Centre Upgrade are being considered as budget becomes available
Youth activities	Uniondale	25							Youth Activities are being run from the current Youth Centre
Church Grounds	Uniondale	25	R0	R0					Planning department will assist.
Fire station	Uniondale	25							Already in place
Paramedic Offices	Uniondale	25							
Sidewalks	Uniondale	25	n	n					Dependant on available budget
Middle income housing for the community	Uniondale	25	R0	R0					Land to be identified for a GAP Housing Project.
Water Reservoir	Lyonsville	25							Require more detail
Refuse removal in new area	Uniondale	25							Refuse removal is done on a weekly basis in all areas
Upgrading of roads	Lyonsville	25	n	n					dependant on available budget

Licence & Test Station	Uniondale	25						Provision has been made for the next two years 2017/2018 & 2018/2019 3 000 000.
Paving	School street	25	n	n				dependant on available budget
Mina Moo creche								
Paving	Uniondale	25	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2019/20 financial year.
Pallisade Fencing	Uniondale	25	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Outside classroom	Uniondale	25	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
New creche	Uniondale	25	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2021/22 financial year.
Solar geyser & solar water pump	Uniondale	25	R0	R0				Business Plan indicates expenditure for outer years until the 2018/19 financial year.
Maintenance of creche	Uniondale	25	8 000	8 000				Project underway
WARD 26								
Affordable retirement homes	Blanco	26						Application lodged with the Provincial Dept of Human Settlements but not approved.. Council approved land for the establishment of an old age home in Pacaltsdorp. The matter will be taken up again with the Department of Human Settlements
Rehabilitation of the Malgas Bridge	Blanco (George Street)	26						Bridge used for watermains crossing only. Access to the bridge for maintenance personnel only.
Re-seal of roads		26						Provincial road, currently being upgraded
Upgrading of Side Walks	Factory & Montagu streets	26	n	n				Dependant on available budget
Upgrade of specific roads	Terblance, David-Marais, Napier & Peter-Theron streets	26						Dependant of available budget
Play parks		26						Not budgeted for new parks
Street signage		26	y	y				Will be attended to
Beautifying of entrance	From George Airport & George streets Also Go-George Hub	26						Was done – but totally vandalised
WARD 27								

Open drain (1 year already)	Cnr of Hyden street	27	y	y					Will be attended to
Sidewalks	Aloe street	27	n	n					Dependant on available budget
Paving of streets	Agter street, Fern street begrafplaas	27	n	y					dependant on available budget
Re-seal of streets	Unity walk, Europe	27	n	y					Dependant on available budget
	Amaryllis, Begonia, Dahlia, Hyacinth streets		n	y					Dependant on available budget
	Plain street, Uitbreiding 13		n	y					Dependant on available budget
	Harmony, Clinic, Streets in Europe		n	y					Dependant on available budget
	Tulip, Arum streets, Protea Estate		n	y					Dependant on available budget
			n	y					Dependant on available budget
Reconstruction of streets	Hedgeway, Europe	27	n	y					Dependant on available budget
	Beukes street		n	y					Dependant on available budget
	Tulip street		n	y					Dependant on available budget
Europe Housing Project	Europe	27							
Outside Toilets	Pacaltsdorp	27							dependant on available budget
Storm water drainage	Beukes street	27	n	y					Will be attended to
Road sagged	Beukes street	27	y	y					
Rectification of Houses Seaview	Pacaltsdorp	27							Rectification application forwarded to DoHS. Awaiting funding approval.
Road connection	Beach way to Agter street	27							Refer to planning department
Fire station	Pacaltsdorp	27							Response times from Thembaletu & George to Pacaltsdorp is within the required timeframes as per SANS codes for Fire Services.
Old Age home	Pacaltsdorp	27							
Play park	Blue gum Street Harmony Park	27							Completed
Deforestation - Europe and Kloof streets and behind AGS Church	Europe & kloof straat en agter AGS Kerk	27							Only alien plants are controlled according to available resources

6.4 SECTOR INVESTMENT

Over the past three years the Western Cape Province has explored ways of fostering intergovernmental planning and implementation. This process has evolved and is now set to enable the implementation of the NDP, on the one hand, and to enhance the development and implementation of the PSP, on the other. Planning in the Western Cape Province has matured to a phase where joint planning and implementation is a fundamental element in ensuring sustainable and integrated service delivery.

Grant	Allocation per financial year		
	2017/2018 (R'000)	2018/2019 (R'000)	2019/2020 (R'000)
Western Cape Financial Management Capacity Building Grant	240	360	480
Human Settlements Development Grant	65 800	135 000	149 500
Integrated Transport Planning	600	600	600
Financial Assistance to Municipalities for Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure	441		
George Integrated Public Transport Network – Operations	95 544	101 086	106 747
Community Library Services Grant	8 635	9 140	9 661
Fire Service Capacity Building Grant	800		
Thusong Service Centres Grant (sustainability: Operational Support Grant)	212	212	212
Community Development Workers (CDW) Operational Support Grant	93	93	93

The following section contains municipal allocations for the 2017/2018 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) extracted from the Extraordinary Provincial Gazette, No. 7742 of March 2017. It is hoped that information will enable the George Municipality to effectively budget and implement programmes over a three-year budgeting cycle. Furthermore, this information is hoped to assist the provincial and local spheres of government (in this case the George Municipality) to align their respective spending priorities and plans.

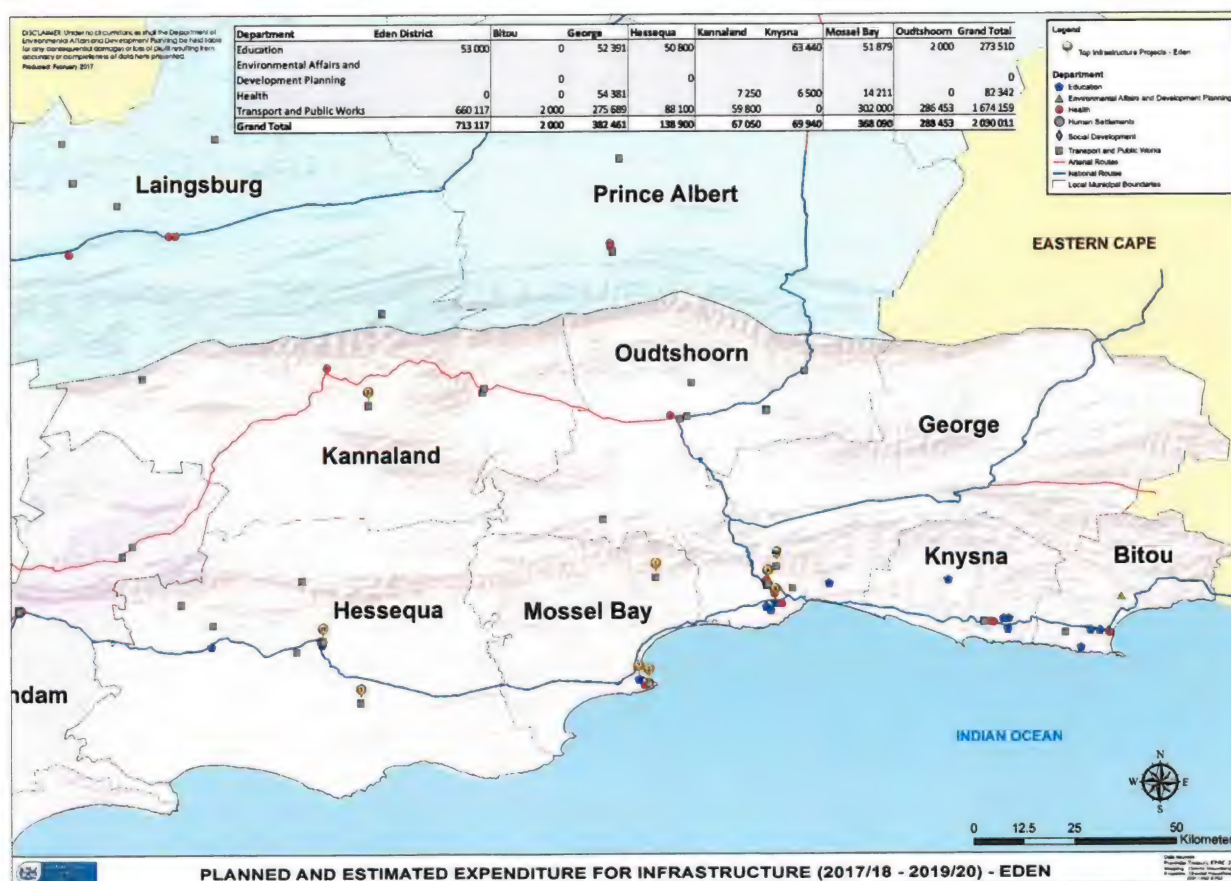
The summary of infrastructure and capital related projects, as classified in the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE 2017) are as follows:

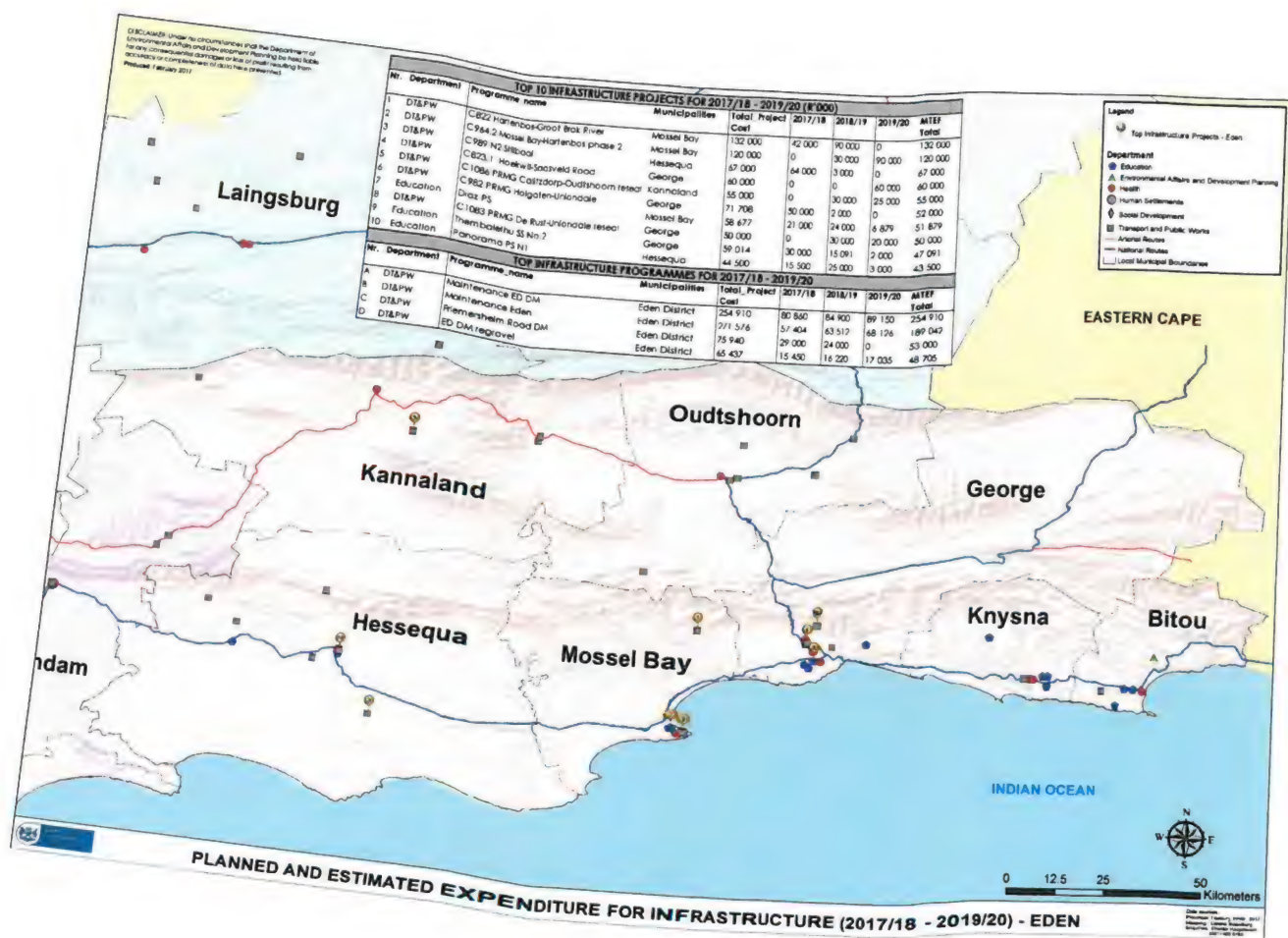
- i. The **Department of Transport and Public Works** has **19 infrastructure and/or capital expenditure projects** listed over the MTEF for implementation with a budgeted **value of R275,689 million** over the period 2017/18 to 2019/20.

All 15 projects are classified to achieve 'Economic Affairs' outcomes – in other words, investment aims to support economic outcomes. All the projects are of a roads and roads infrastructure related nature and entails refurbishments and rehabilitations of which 6 is in close out phase, 8 are in various stages of planning and or design documentation phase, and the remaining projects are being implemented;

- ii. The **Department of Education** listed **4 infrastructure and/or capital expenditure** project aiming to achieve 'Education' outcomes. The total MTEF budget allocation for these projects amounts to **R52,391 million**. The projects involve one new school in planning phase, two replacement schools replacing inappropriate structures also in planning and one upgrade project that is in hand over phase; and
- iii. The **Department of Health** listed **7 infrastructure and/or capital expenditure** projects with a MTEF budget allocation totaling **R54,381 million** and aiming to achieve 'Health' outcomes. One new PHC Community Day Centre is currently being implemented, two refurbishment and rehabilitation projects are listed of which one is in planning phase and the other one in close out phase. The remaining projects entail investment in health technology and in an OD investigation.

The following maps depict the district-wide spatial reflection of sector investments.





The specific projects listed in the Budget EPRE 2017 are as follows:

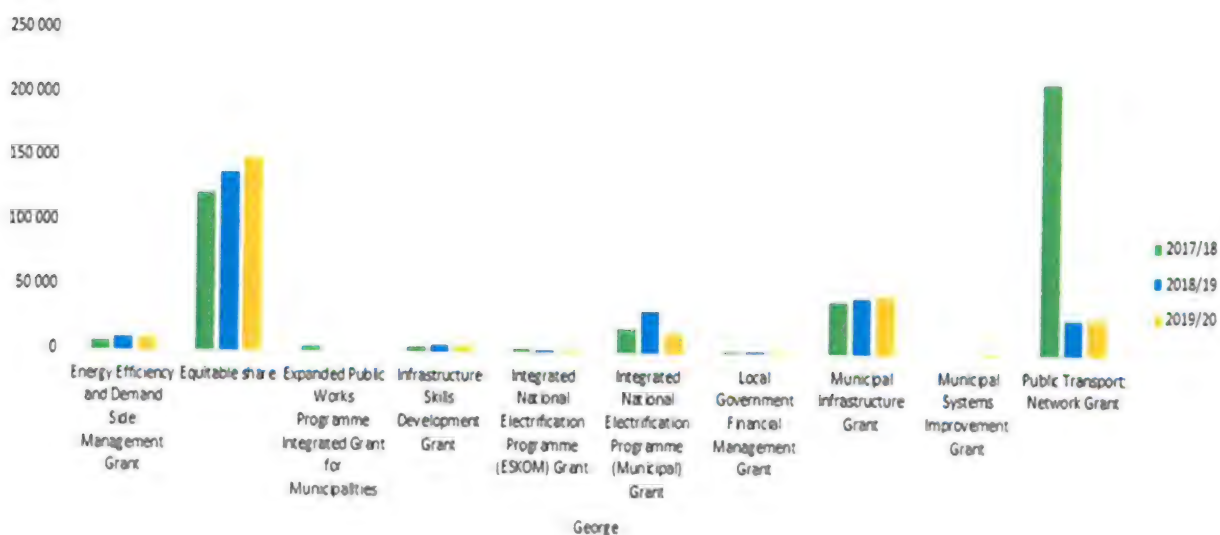
Number of Infrastructure Projects	Project Name	Type of Project	Economic Classification [e.g. outcome focus areas]
Western Cape: Department of Transport and Public Works [19 Projects]	C823.1 Hoekwil-Saasveld Road	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C982 PRMG Holgaten-Uniondale	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C1083 PRMG De Rust-Uniondale reseal	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C993.2 PRMG Holgaten-Oudtshoorn reseal	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	Modernisation - York Park (Ground and 1st Floor)	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	Modernisation - York Park (HVAC Upgrade)	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C1047 PRMG George-Airport-White's Road-Wilderness Heights	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	Modernisation - York Park (3rd Floor)	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	New Modernisation - York Park (Electrical bulk services upgrade)	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	Modernisation - York Park (Lifts Upgrade)	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C957.1 Langkloof-Uniondale	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C957.1 PRMG Langkloof-Uniondale	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C993 Outeniqua Pass-Holgaten-Oudtshoorn reseal	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C823 Blanco	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C823 PRMG Blanco	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C958.2 PRMG George-Knysna	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	C982 Holgaten-Uniondale	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
	George Mobility project	Infrastructure transfers	Economic affairs Capital
	Modernisation York Park (ground and 1st Floor)	Refurbishment and rehabilitation	Economic affairs
Western Cape: Department of Education [4 projects]	Thembaletu SS No.2	New School Secondary	Education
	Pacaltsdorp SS	Inappropriate structures - Secondary School	Education
	Pacaltsdorp PS	Inappropriate structures - Primary School	Education

	Touwsrante PS	Upgrades and Additions	Education
Western Cape: Department of Health [7 projects]	CI810030: George - Thembaletu CDC - Replacement	PHC - Community Day Centre	Health
	CI840065: George - George Hospital - Hospital Repairs and Renovation	Hospital - Regional	Health
	CH810030: George - Thembaletu CDC - HT - Replacement	Health Technology	Health
	CO810030: George - Thembaletu CDC - OD - Replacement	Organisational Development	Health
	CI840004: George - George Regional Hospital - Acute Psychiatric Unit	Hospital - Regional	Health
	CH840005: George - Harry Comay Hospital - HT - Rehabilitation	Health Technology	Health
	CH860027: George - Eden Nurses College - HT - Replacement	Health Technology	Health

6.5 NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS ALLOCATIONS:

Below is a graph setting out ALLOCATIONS by NATIONAL / MUNICIPALITY for the MTEF for George Municipality.

The detailed information is contained in subjoined table.



DEPARTMENT	CATEGORY OF PAYMENT	FUNDING	DATE	AMOUNT [R'000]
National Treasury	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Infrastructure Skills Development Grant	2017/18	4 100
National Treasury	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Local Government Financial Management Grant	2017/18	1 550
Public Works	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities	2017/18	4 001
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	2017/18	40 764
Energy	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	2017/18	18 048
Transport	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Public Transport Network Grant	2017/18	210 362
Energy	Indirect transfers - infrastructure	Integrated National Electrification Programme (ESKOM) Grant	2017/18	2 622
Energy	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	2017/18	7 000
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Indirect transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	2017/18	0
National Treasury	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Infrastructure Skills Development Grant	2018/19	4 500
National Treasury	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Local Government Financial Management Grant	2018/19	1 550
Public Works	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities	2018/19	0
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	2018/19	42 981
Energy	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Integrated National	2018/19	32 000

		Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant		
Transport	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Public Transport Network Grant	2018/19	27 104
Energy	Indirect transfers - infrastructure	Integrated National Electrification Programme (ESKOM) Grant	2018/19	98
Energy	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	2018/19	10 000
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Indirect transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	2018/19	0
National Treasury	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Infrastructure Skills Development Grant	2019/20	4 752
National Treasury	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Local Government Financial Management Grant	2019/20	1 550
Public Works	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities	2019/20	0
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	2019/20	45 321
Energy	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	2019/20	15 000
Transport	Direct transfers - infrastructure	Public Transport Network Grant	2019/20	28 667
Energy	Indirect transfers - infrastructure	Integrated National Electrification Programme (ESKOM) Grant	2019/20	104
Energy	Direct transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	2019/20	10 000
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Indirect transfers - capacity building and other current transfers	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	2019/20	1 000

CHAPTER 7

Financial Plan

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 5, section 26 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act prescribes the core components of the Integrated Development Plan. Section 26(h) requires the inclusion of a financial plan, which should include a budget projection for at least the next three years. This financial plan aims to determine the financial affordability and sustainability levels of George Municipality over the medium term. As reported during the 2015/16 IDP Review a Long-Term Financial Plan for George Municipality has being developed and approved on the 27th of May 2015.

The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (Part 2: "Budget-related policies of municipalities") require the accounting officer to ensure that budget-related policies i.e. Tariff Policy; Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy; Budget and Virement Policy; Cash Management, Banking and Investment Policy; Funding, Borrowing and Reserve Policy; Supply Chain Management Policy; Property Rates Policy are prepared and submitted to Council. Amongst the abovementioned one of these policies relates to the long-term financial plan, which aims to ensure that all long-term financial planning is based on a structured and consistent methodology, thereby ensuring long-term financial affordability and sustainability.

A municipality's financial plan integrates the financial relationships of various revenue and expenditure streams to give effect to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). It provides guidance for the development of current budgets and assesses financial impacts on outer years' budgets by incorporating capital expenditure outcomes, operating expenditure trends, optimal asset management plans and the consequential impact on rates, tariffs and other service charges.

7.2 FINANCIAL STRATEGIC APPROACH

The 2017/18 MTREF period represents the fifth year of the five-year IDP period (2012-17).

The following sources of information were scrutinised and taken into consideration in the conclusion of the Independent Financial Analysis and the development of this Long Term Financial Plan:

Financial Statements from 2003/04 to 2013/14

Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework: 2014/15 to 2017/18

Integrated Development Plan of George Municipality (Draft of 2nd Review 2014/2015)

Financial Budget Policies

Various other documents (where relevant)

Economic data extracted from IHS Global Insight ReX

To give perspective to the Long Term Financial Plan a detailed Independent Financial Assessment against the Background of the Municipality's Demographic, Economic & Household Infrastructure Situation, 2012/13 was done, which is part of the detailed plan attached to the IDP as one of its support plans.

7.3 FINANCIAL MODELLING

The proposed financial plan is based on the assumptions in the Base Case Financial Model. We are cognisant of the fact that future cash flows may be influenced by a variety of variables. The assumptions made for the Base Case are summarized below.

It is assumed that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) growth rate is 6.5% p.a., no acquisition of investment property is assumed but disposal of assets amounting to R100 million is modelled, to reflect the sale of existing properties for development. One month working capital is included in the liquidity reserve. It is furthermore assumed that the average 10-year GVA growth rate is 2.4% p.a. No structural change, e.g. as a result of a rationalisation of the staff complement, will be modelled. The factor 1.00 against each Expense Item indicates that these will escalate at rates as assumed in the Input Sheet. The revenue collection rate is 98%, i.e. 2% will be impaired. This rate was informed by historical collection rates.

As per the outcome of the Base Case scenario testing it provides that over the 10 year period a surplus of R474 million and operating cash after debt service of R471 million is accumulated. Long term debt of R556 million can be raised for a total capital investment programme of R 1 822 million. The cash investments after 10 years to back a liquidity reserve and CRR amount to R273 million. Please be advised that the George LM – Long Term Financial Plan is attached to the IDP for further interpretation.

7.4 FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

The George Municipal Council has approved a long term financial plan on 27 May 2015. The long term financial plan includes certain strategies that are linked to a Capital Investment model to be included in the municipality's long term financial planning processes. The table below provide a summary of the strategies and indicates the progress towards implementation since the adoption of the long term financial plan.

The below table depicts the Long-Term Financial Plan Proposed Strategies for George for 2015 up to 2024;

Long-Term Financial Plan Proposed Strategies	Instruments	Progress to date
Increase Municipal Revenues	Carefully safeguard existing revenue sources and increase its future revenues by more than the CPI growth rate. This will be achieved by a combination of (i) increased sales, (ii) increase in tariffs and (iii) new revenue sources	Suggested increases in tariffs for 2017/18: Rates - 7% Water, Sanitation - 7% Refuse - 9% Electricity - 7.64% Other - 7%
	Improve the marketing or promotion strategies of George in the rest of South Africa. Encourage staff to identify other revenue sources on incentivized manner.	Is being done. Staff are been sanitized to ensure that all possible revenue sources are collected
Undertake a Comprehensive Tariff Study	Review the balance of all tariffs, i.e. increase the basic charge and reduce (possibly) the variable charge; ensure that the tariffs at least reflect the costs of providing the service	Various workshop for water and electricity were held with the Budget Committee to review the balance of the tariffs
Adopt a Municipal (financial) Viability Framework	Adopt Municipal Viability Framework for quarterly reporting to the Executive Council and Management to promotes prudent financial management	Section 52 Report
Adopt a Liquidity Policy	Maintain a liquidity ratio of at least 2:1.	Liquidity Policy Adopted
	Maintain a cash backed liquidity reserve of at least one month's operational expenses in addition to maintaining reserves for unspent conditional grants, short term provisions and statutory reserves.	
	Sufficient provisions need to be made in cash for the escalation in short term provisions for employee benefits.	

Long-Term Financial Plan Proposed Strategies	Instruments	Progress to date
Adopt a Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy	Re-establish the practice of making provision for a Capital Replacement Reserve.	Policy has been adopted
	Annually transfer cash available after debt service and funding a liquidity reserve to the Capital Replacement Reserve.	
	Avoid depleting its Capital Replacement Reserve in any given financial year.	
	Make prudent use of external gearing at a recommended level of 35% of Total Operating Revenue and no more than 45%.	
	Adopt the objective - and work towards - transferring depreciation charges to cash backed Capital Replacement Reserve.	
Improve the Credit Rating	To improve its credit rating to a Single A in the medium term	
Maintain collection levels	Maintain the collection rate at levels above 95% and make the necessary provision in the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for anticipated non-collection	Currently the collection rate is 96%
Save on Expenditure	Extend the use of the tendering process in an attempt to obtain better prices for the supply of bulk items	In process
	Investigate commodities requiring most transactions, consider awarding term contracts to improve cost benefits and more efficient management and internal controls as well as the centralization of central purchasers	
	Revisit the cost effectiveness of all Contracted services, e.g. security services	
	Assess the need for overtime payment and correct the abuse of this system by improved monitoring or filling of critical vacancies	In process
	Introduce stricter monitoring procedures on the use of vehicles	In process
Maximise Sources of Capital Funding	Explore all possible sources of funding for capital funding (grant funding and proceeds from the sale of assets (viz. investment	In process

Long-Term Financial Plan Proposed Strategies	Instruments	Progress to date
	property))	In process
	Carefully assesses the market and sell pockets of property at market related prices at the appropriate time	
Avoid gearing for the immediate future	Avoid increasing its long term liabilities ("LTL") in the next year or two or at least until the benchmarks proposed in its Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy are at acceptable levels, use source of capital funding prudently.	Have not taken up further loans
Prepare a Comprehensive Municipal Infrastructure Plan	Prevent level of service and funding decisions in one sector in isolation from the others and allow for determining of priorities. Plan should be updated annually with the latest information on asset replacement and provision of new infrastructure. Real time data is very crucial.	In process
Promote Rational Project Prioritisation	Re-introduced capital projects prioritisation either in its current form or with amended criteria	In process
Timing of capital contribution	Seriously re-think the timing of the capital contribution (50% deposited by the developer upon signature of the development agreement)	Principle has been adopted by Budget Committee
Ensure that the Institutional Re-design Promotes Effectiveness	Review and rationalise the human resources complement by ensuring that critical vacancies are filled and non-essential posts made redundant,	In process
	Avoid excessive overtime and standby time costs by filling critical vacancies,	
	Optimise the use of internal capacity and external service providers,	
	Avoid appointing temporary staff for lengthy periods of time and then become obliged to convert these appointments to permanency	
	During the structuring processes that is underway consider the future implication of a decision to establish a Category A municipality	

Long-Term Financial Plan Proposed Strategies	Instruments	Progress to date
	Revisit the utility of the in-house tourism function and assess whether a private company or NGO sponsored by the operators in the sector is not more effective	
	Consider multi-skilling of appropriate categories of staff.	

In ensuring that the above is implemented the Municipality as part of its performance management system, include key performance indicators linked to the implementation of the Long Term Financial Plan into the Performance Agreements of the relevant management team.

7.5 OVERVIEW OF THE 2017/18 MTREF

George Municipality still finds itself in a vulnerable financial position, constantly having to manage itself past deficiencies and inappropriate financial management decisions towards a position of financial viability and sustainability.

The municipality's business and service-delivery priorities were reviewed as part of the year's planning and budgeting process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred to address crucial service-delivery needs and to ensure compliance with legislative requirements and to meet service-delivery obligations. The current year adjustment budget is reflective of this principle and supports the municipality's quest for financial sustainability. The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2017/18 MTREF can be summarized as follows:

The slow recovery from the economic downturn that is still hampering growth and development.

Above-average population growth placing a strain on infrastructure and housing needs.

Ageing and maintenance of service-delivery infrastructure such as water, road, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity infrastructure;

The increased cost of bulk electricity as a result of continued annual increases which is placing upward pressure on service tariffs to residents.

Wage increases for municipal staff that continues to exceed consumer inflation, as well as the need to fill critical vacancies;

Availability of affordable capital/borrowing and cash reserves and affordable loan funding.

The continued funding constraints with regards to the low available funding for the Capital Budget through the Capital Replacement Reserve;

The fact that George Municipality is "over borrowed" which has resulted in our capital costs comprises a to large percentage of the operating budget

The following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2017/18 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

Description	Adjusted Budget 2015/16 (R'000)	Budget Year 2017/18 (R'000)	Budget Year +1 2017/18 (R'000)	Budget Year +2 2017/18 (R'000)
Total Operating revenue	1 734 536	1 915 080	1 927 762	2 060 500
Total Operating Expenditure	1 641 524	1 789 545	1 858 386	1 946 272
Total Capital Expenditure	233 371	317 486	503 600	583 579

Table 8.2: Consolidated overview of the 2017/18 MTREF

Total operating revenue has increased by 10.4% or R109 million for the 2017/18 financial year when compared to the 2016/17 Adjustments Budget. For the two outer years, operational revenue will increase by 0.7 % and 6.9% respectively.

Total operating expenditure for the 2017/18 financial year has been appropriated at R1,789 million. When compared to the 2016/17 Adjustments Budget, operational expenditure has increased by 9% in the 2017/18 budget and has increased by 4.15% for 2018/2019 and increased by 4.63% for 2019/2020 being the outer years of the MTREF.

The capital budget of R317.4 million for 2017/18 is 36% more when compared to the 2016/17 Adjustments Budget. The induction is due to various projects being finalized in the previous financial year as well as affordability constraints in the light of current economic circumstances and financial recovery of the municipality. The capital programme increases to R503.6 million in the 2018/19 financial year and then evens out in 2019/20 to R583.5 million.

A major portion of 69% of the capital budget will be funded from Government grants and subsidies. A portion of the capital budget will be funded from borrowing for the procurement of vehicles. The repayment of interest and redemption (capital costs) will not substantially increase over the MTREF and will therefore contribute to the financial recovery of the Municipality.

The Budget Summary provided in the following table provides a concise overview of George Municipality's budget from all of the major financial perspectives (operating, capital expenditure, financial position, cash flow, and MFMA funding compliance). The table provides an overview of the amounts approved by Council for operating performance, resources deployed to capital expenditure, financial position, cash and funding compliance, as well as the municipality's commitment to eliminating basic service-delivery backlogs. The Budget Summary provides the key information regarding the following:

The operating surplus/deficit (after Total Expenditure) is positive over the MTREF

Capital expenditure is balanced by capital funding sources, of which

Transfers recognized are reflected on the Financial Performance Budget;

Borrowing is incorporated in the net cash from financing on the Cash Flow Budget

Internally generated funds are financed from the anticipated operating surplus to be realized at 30 June 2017. The amount is incorporated in the Net cash from investing in the Cash Flow Budget.

7.5.1 OPERATING REVENUE FRAMEWORK

For this to continue improving the quality of life of its communities through the delivery of high-quality services, it is necessary to generate sufficient revenue from rates and service charges. It is also important to ensure that all billable revenue is firstly correctly billed and secondly adequately collected. The prevailing economic circumstances are adding to the difficulties in collecting the revenue due to the municipality, and additional savings initiatives will need to be implemented in the MTREF to ensure the financial sustainability of the municipality.

The expenditure required to address the needs of the community will inevitably always exceed available funding; hence difficult choices have to be made in relation to tariff increases and balancing expenditures against realistically anticipated revenues. The municipality's revenue strategy is built around the following key components:

NATIONAL TREASURY'S GUIDELINES AND MACROECONOMIC POLICY;

Revenue enhancement and maximizing the revenue base;

Efficient revenue management, which aims to ensure a 96% annual collection rate for property rates and other key service charges;

Electricity tariff increases as approved by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA);

Ensuring cost-reflective tariff increases for water, sanitation and refuse collection;

Budgeting for a moderate surplus to ensure availability of cash reserves to back statutory funds and provisions.

Fully subsidising all indigent households in terms of the relief offered by the municipality

The following table is a summary of the 2017/18 MTREF (classified by main revenue source):

R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17		Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year 2019/20
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget 2016/17			
Revenue By Source								
Property rates	190 535 063	196 253 184	221 954 710	238 041 540	241 641 540	268 222 110	292 362 120	318 674 690
Revenue foregone: Property Rates	-36 524 292	-24 192 366	-29 301 018	-32 467 164	-32 467 164	-36 038 560	-39 282 040	-42 817 430
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	3 759 202	3 872 348	5 009 483	7 304 520	7 304 520	7 893 380	8 488 960	9 130 100
Service charges - electricity revenue	448 515 503	481 894 340	545 729 486	588 613 237	606 644 204	618 082 770	661 348 580	707 642 980
Revenue foregone: Electricity	-8 703 921	-11 459 926	-10 950 991	-13 750 000	-13 450 000	-15 339 604	-17 509 514	-19 369 890
Service charges - water revenue	101 567 365	133 502 109	150 146 772	127 296 060	132 296 060	142 879 740	154 310 110	166 654 920
Revenue foregone: Water	-10 532 698	-35 652 662	-40 031 483	-16 568 949	-16 568 949	-18 621 650	-21 255 830	-23 514 250
Service charges - sanitation revenue	88 651 484	93 864 587	100 954 756	103 613 930	107 613 930	116 232 360	125 530 850	135 573 200
Revenue foregone: Sanitation	-24 840 092	-29 444 703	-23 271 600	-32 601 685	-32 601 685	-36 640 660	-41 823 780	-46 267 530
Service charges - refuse revenue	59 516 154	66 146 616	72 455 208	78 538 470	83 538 470	96 068 730	110 478 500	127 049 620
Revenue foregone: Refuse	-19 084 070	-21 334 343	-18 454 502	-26 347 738	-26 347 738	-29 611 920	-33 800 760	-37 392 070
Service charges - other	375 478	301 524	318 920	261 770	261 770	280 100	299 720	320 700
Rental of facilities and equipment	2 272 949	2 562 589	2 422 718	3 391 800	4 591 800	4 916 730	5 264 840	5 628 780
Interest earned - external investments	22 385 592	24 773 003	30 704 018	27 416 780	27 416 780	31 242 700	33 387 620	35 680 160
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	3 931 893	3 634 934	4 709 788	4 878 690	4 878 690	5 233 050	5 679 040	6 166 950
Fines	60 947 763	50 350 106	56 052 720	62 221 100	61 971 100	66 309 150	70 950 870	75 917 430
Licences and permits	2 088 827	2 316 999	2 262 046	2 544 030	2 544 030	2 722 150	2 912 740	3 116 640
Agency services	6 961 369	7 748 818	8 538 652	7 443 230	7 443 230	7 964 270	8 521 780	9 118 300
Other revenue	52 891 558	44 531 896	81 616 642	87 646 843	56 388 965	97 760 020	103 763 010	110 167 194
Transfers recognised - operational	290 629 404	251 537 180	297 573 818	303 915 906	317 383 556	393 504 591	417 076 492	453 586 000
Transfers recognised - capital	273 073 808	149 216 061	129 384 728	155 782 462	194 053 088	192 020 114	81 058 834	65 433 550
Gains on disposal of PPE	0	456 656	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	1 508 418 338	1 390 878 950	1 587 824 873	1 677 174 832	1 734 536 197	1 915 079 571	1 927 762 142	2 060 500 044

Revenue generated from services charges remains the major source of revenue for the municipality, amounting to 52% of total revenue. The major sources of revenue for the 2017/18 financial year can be summarized as follows:

Source	Amount (R'000)	Percentage
Assessment Rates	232 184	14%
Electricity revenue	602 743	36%
Water revenue	124 258	7%
Sewerage charges	79 592	5%
Refuse charges	66 457	4%
Grants and subsidies	585 525	35%

The second largest source is operating grants and subsidies totalling R 585.5 million and mainly comprising equitable share allocated through the Division of Revenue Act and provincial housing allocation for the construction of houses. Other operating grants include the Finance Management Grant, the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant as well as the EPWP Incentive Grant.

Other revenue consists of various items such as income received from permits and licences, building plan fees, connection fees, fines collected and other sundry receipts. This revenue totals R224.3 million for the 2017/2018 financial year. Departments have been urged to review the tariffs of these items on an annual basis to ensure they are cost effective and market related.

7.6 OPERATING EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

George Municipality's expenditure framework for the 2017/18 budget and MTREF is informed by the following:

The asset renewal strategy and the repairs and maintenance plan

Funded budget constraint (operating expenditure should not exceed operating revenue) unless there are existing uncommitted cash-backed reserves to fund any deficit

Addressing and finalizing legacy issues in order to focus on service delivery and financial sustainability, and

Operational gains and efficiencies will be directed to ensure appropriate cash backing of statutory funds, provisions and reserves as well as funding the capital budget and other core services.

The following table is a high-level summary of the 2017/18 budget and MTREF (classified per main type of operating expenditure):

R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17		Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year 2018/19	Budget Year 2019/20
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget 2016/17			
Expenditure By Type								
Employee related costs	312 139 957	348 452 143	356 552 458	404 632 517	413 629 420	454 352 976	484 470 800	520 634 492
Remuneration of councillors	15 573 566	16 677 926	17 466 635	20 770 983	20 769 983	21 980 827	23 269 311	24 898 170
Debt impairment	69 604 195	59 121 262	88 516 206	63 424 000	63 424 000	68 554 300	71 982 040	76 300 960
Depreciation & asset impairment	110 883 152	116 323 806	141 581 652	159 420 985	159 420 985	156 878 423	138 928 097	121 484 609
Finance charges	51 159 815	51 072 662	48 714 953	39 320 325	39 320 325	38 103 660	34 597 774	30 277 710
Bulk purchases	287 736 248	310 889 236	359 854 084	394 991 686	408 019 331	409 293 510	433 847 320	459 883 760
Other materials	227 382	189 365	206 601	14 279 229	36 284 429	36 163 600	37 920 300	39 512 410
Contracted services	234 571 487	174 732 316	223 343 456	431 912 280	404 503 295	495 749 252	527 090 240	561 231 876
Collection costs	3 643 627	3 530 976	4 758 417	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers and grants	2 368 266	2 700 695	2 971 833	0	370 000	150 000	150 000	150 000
Other expenditure	177 260 949	193 627 011	224 854 647	96 607 975	95 182 681	107 720 146	105 530 390	111 298 284
Loss on disposal of PPE	99 085	2 152 795	10 454 913	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000
Total Expenditure	1 265 267 728	1 279 470 193	1 479 275 854	1 625 959 980	1 641 524 449	1 789 546 694	1 858 386 272	1 946 272 271

The budgeted allocation for employee-related costs for the 2017/18 financial year totals R454 million, which equals 25.39% of the total operating expenditure. Based on the collective SALGBC wage agreement, salary increases have been factored into this budget at a percentage increase of 7.36% for the 2017/18 financial year.

The cost associated with the remuneration of public office-bearers is determined by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998).

The provision for bad debt impairment amounts to R68.5 million for the 2017/18 financial year. Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate at which assets are consumed. Budget

appropriations in this regard total R156.8 million for the 2017/18 financial year and equate to 8.77% of the total operating expenditure.

7.7 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

In order to provide basic services, Council needs to provide for the repairs maintenance of its infrastructure assets. Such expenses are needed to maintain the current service standards and will also extend the assets' useful lives. Budget Circular 66 cautions municipalities not to affect savings in repairs and maintenance to balance the budget but to ensure that sufficient budgetary allocation is made for this expenditure item.

7.7.1 Free Basic Services

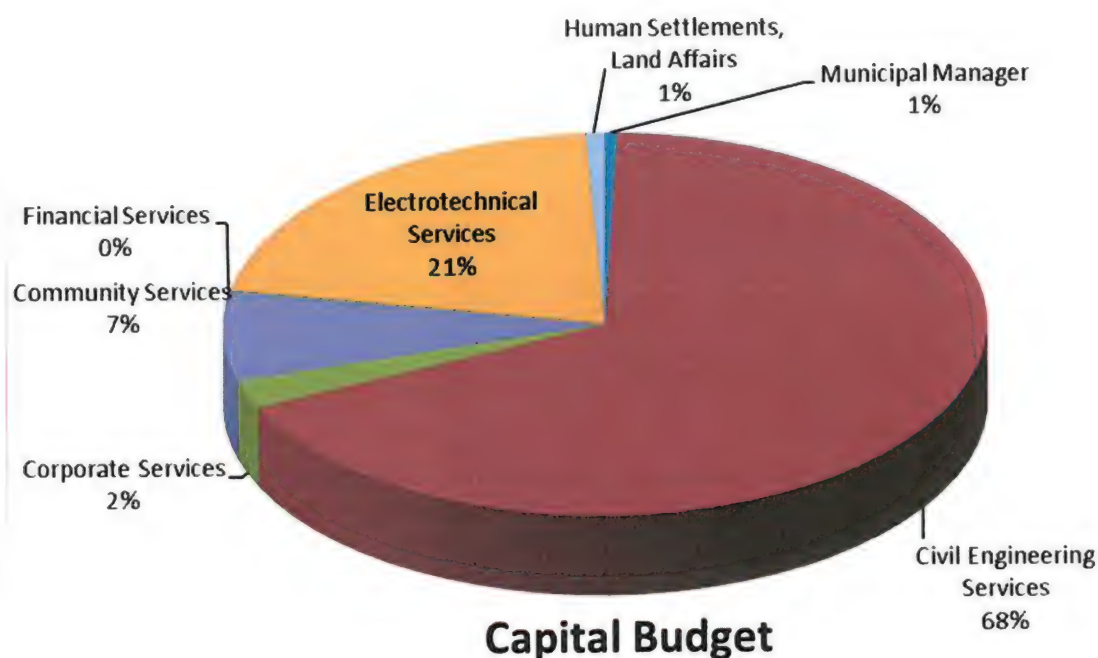
The social package assists poor households in paying for municipal services. To receive these free services the households are required to register in terms of George Municipality's Indigent Policy. Currently there are 16 544 households on the Indigent register.

The indigent process is one of self-registration – therefore, households needing assistance must apply for the subsidy annually. The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is financed by National Government through the Local Government Equitable Share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act.

7.7.2 Capital Budget and Expenditure

The IDP process informs the capital budget and information obtained from relevant stakeholders, through public participation and ward committee processes. The total capital requirements for the 2017/18 financial year are R317.5 million.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the capital budget allocation:



Capital budget allocation

The following table provides a breakdown of budgeted capital expenditure by vote.

Directorate	Total Per Department			
	Adjustment Budget Feb 2017	Proposed 2017/18	Proposed 2018/19	Proposed 2019/20
Municipal Manager	4 865 250	1 674 000	1 172 000	260 000
Civil Engineering Services	165 833 837	214 528 494	289 217 508	420 130 000
Corporate Services	8 712 420	7 527 500	12 245 000	1 550 000
Community Services	27 351 800	23 471 900	66 385 725	56 913 425
Financial Services	550 000	404 900	-	-
Electrotechnical Services	24 357 898	67 370 930	108 823 099	80 519 825
Human Settlements, Land Affairs	1 699 900	2 508 000	25 757 000	24 206 000
	233 371 105	317 485 724	503 600 332	583 579 250

Breakdown of budgeted capital expenditure by vote

National Treasury Budget Circulars 85 and 86 emphasize the constricting economic climate in which we operate and urge municipalities to ensure value for money spending and protection of the poor. The said circulars encourage the municipalities to carefully evaluate all spending decisions. George Municipality's budget for the 2017/18 financial year will focus on the following:

Core developmental service-delivery obligations assigned to the municipality in the Constitution

Maintenance of existing infrastructure enjoys preference

Provision of basic services, improvement of the quality of housing, infrastructure as well as sustainable service delivery to ensure the financial viability of this municipality

Balancing quality and affordability in the rendering of services to the community

Ensuring that value for money spending is obtained in delivering services to the community, and

Strengthening of management, leadership and oversight.

7.8 RECONCILING THE 2017/18 BUDGET WITH THE 2017/18 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The following tables depicts what the budget buy's in term of IDP priorities for the 2017/18 financial year.

7.8.1 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

Source: 2017/18 Draft Budget - Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
R thousand												
Sanitation	Affordable Quality Services	3		138 348	155 552	137 205	140 260	145 400	145 400	167 059	163 257	163 104
Water Services	Affordable Quality Services	3		111 472	125 895	144 582	182 281	175 521	175 521	185 382	167 591	192 799
Roads Streets, Storm water drainage and Sidewalks	Affordable Quality Services	3		70 323	49 359	8 897	28 901	28 901	28 901	14 504	3 670	3 271
Transport Planning & Traffic Engineering	Affordable Quality Services	3		325 113	146 967	296 764	253 521	276 871	276 871	382 665	210 273	222 422
Electricity	Affordable Quality Services	3		468 015	507 302	567 991	606 869	625 930	625 930	652 109	712 730	742 623
Housing	Affordable Quality Services	3		21 841	32 654	15 041	25 264	25 668	25 668	20 898	135 804	151 252
Spatial Planning	Affordable Quality Services	3		5 064	5 043	6 503	6 793	6 543	6 543	6 966	7 418	7 938
Property Development	Affordable Quality Services	3		12 509	6 851	6 644	6 020	7 220	7 220	7 725	8 266	8 845
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Safe, Clean and Green	2		62 801	55 984	58 071	63 637	68 637	68 637	68 679	71 930	76 959
Road Transport	Affordable Quality Services	3		8 868	10 058	10 789	10 379	10 379	10 379	11 106	11 884	12 715
Environmental Health	Safe, Clean and Green	2		2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Public Amenities	Affordable Quality Services	3		3 364	4 027	4 112	4 378	4 378	4 378	4 289	4 501	4 726
Waste Management	Safe, Clean and Green	2		67 564	67 676	80 264	80 728	85 728	85 728	98 438	112 722	129 509
Sport facilities and Development	Develop and Grow George	1		18 888	5 429	5 659	3 971	3 971	3 971	5 280	5 461	5 760
Local Economic Development	Develop and Grow George	1		101	131	33	100	100	100	100	-	-
Tourism	Develop and Grow George	1		3 165	4	4	20	20	20	22	23	25
Financial viability and management	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		23 430	28 091	33 169	31 642	31 521	31 521	33 765	36 195	38 306
Revenue enhancement	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		157 228	175 581	195 940	209 613	213 214	213 214	236 569	257 801	280 940
Credit Control	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Budget Formulation and control	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		1 027	1 049	1 100	1 075	1 295	1 295	1 150	1 150	1 150
People Management and Empowerment	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		1 432	376	557	500	1 460	1 460	500	500	500
Administrative Support	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		2 725	2 773	3 495	4 428	4 548	4 548	4 876	3 933	4 267
Library Services	Affordable Quality Services	3		2 626	7 920	8 081	13 198	13 635	13 635	9 329	9 878	10 446
Integrated Development Planning	Participative Partnerships	4		229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication	Participative Partnerships	4		964	193	137	109	109	109	116	124	133
HIV/Aids	Affordable Quality Services	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	Affordable Quality Services	3		1 313	1 962	2 784	3 486	3 486	3 486	3 553	2 649	2 809
Internal Audit and Risk Management	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocations to other priorities				2								
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			1	1 508 418	1 390 879	1 587 825	1 677 175	1 734 536	1 734 536	1 915 080	1 927 762	2 060 500

7.8.2 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

Source: 2017/18 Draft Budget - Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

Strategic Objective	Goal	Goal Code	Ref	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Current Year 2016/17			2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
				Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20	
R thousand													
Sanitation	Affordable Quality Services	3		71 858	78 116	87 810	92 900	94 650	94 650	91 273	95 044	99 054	
Water Services	Affordable Quality Services	3		104 705	111 171	122 381	116 788	124 677	124 677	124 451	128 017	132 611	
Roads Streets, Storm water drainage and Sidewalks	Affordable Quality Services	3		139 947	136 025	101 011	110 732	110 732	110 732	103 589	100 261	88 569	
Transport Planning & Traffic Engineering	Affordable Quality Services	3		132 744	95 010	229 954	245 764	226 124	226 124	336 081	234 007	246 220	
Electricity	Affordable Quality Services	3		384 669	403 976	466 847	515 662	529 425	529 425	539 091	568 195	599 742	
Housing	Affordable Quality Services	3		45 539	52 490	38 739	59 816	61 650	61 650	55 742	172 078	188 962	
Spatial Planning	Affordable Quality Services	3		10 646	12 032	14 318	16 828	16 838	16 838	17 636	18 743	19 927	
Property Development	Affordable Quality Services	3		15 934	8 923	10 249	4 854	4 854	4 854	5 233	5 234	5 329	
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Safe, Clean and Green	2		87 600	90 951	110 050	102 778	103 342	103 342	117 781	122 350	129 981	
Road Transport	Affordable Quality Services	3		4 172	4 442	4 978	6 004	6 029	6 029	7 470	7 982	8 552	
Environmental Health	Safe, Clean and Green	2		835	1 000	1 140	1 224	1 284	1 284	1 762	1 864	1 974	
Public Amenities	Affordable Quality Services	3		24 733	24 976	26 976	29 536	30 437	30 437	34 273	35 984	37 796	
Waste Management	Safe, Clean and Green	2		50 000	52 939	64 373	60 169	62 990	62 990	69 957	72 976	74 530	
Sport facilities and Development	Develop and Grow George	1		9 840	11 130	11 012	12 131	12 121	12 121	12 448	12 458	12 614	
Local Economic Development	Develop and Grow George	1		1 921	1 982	2 209	3 424	3 354	3 354	2 913	2 954	3 113	
Tourism	Develop and Grow George	1		2 655	2 454	2 666	3 151	3 519	3 519	3 662	3 870	3 864	
Financial viability and management	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		26 197	28 787	31 506	34 416	32 942	32 942	39 876	39 851	41 154	
Revenue enhancement	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		22 970	18 447	19 598	23 260	23 355	23 355	26 663	27 022	28 795	
Credit Control	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		2 500	2 759	3 226	3 243	3 263	3 263	3 293	3 523	3 768	
BudgetFormulation and control	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		2 869	2 711	2 475	3 118	4 853	4 853	3 427	3 591	3 771	
People Management and Empowerment	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		11 922	13 989	14 414	17 456	19 206	19 206	21 846	23 310	24 873	
Administrative Support	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		81 050	92 715	76 562	118 290	121 153	121 153	120 189	127 043	136 328	
Library Services	Affordable Quality Services	3		8 350	8 234	8 852	9 956	9 956	9 956	10 729	11 231	11 948	
Integrated Development Planning	Participative Partnerships	4		1 680	1 557	1 339	2 142	2 172	2 172	2 469	2 614	2 770	
Communication	Participative Partnerships	4		5 376	7 097	9 460	11 925	11 704	11 704	14 217	14 970	15 792	
HIV/Aids	Affordable Quality Services	3		724	749	804	833	833	833	800	852	904	
Social Development	Affordable Quality Services	3		6 232	7 331	9 066	11 335	11 636	11 636	13 790	13 388	14 037	
Internal Audit and Risk Management	Good Governance and Human Capital	5		7 601	7 478	7 262	8 226	8 426	8 426	8 884	8 974	9 291	
Allocations to other priorities				2									
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)				1	1 265 268	1 279 470	1 479 276	1 625 960	1 641 524	1 641 524	1 789 547	1 858 386	1 946 272

7.8.3 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)
See Budget Document

CHAPTER 8

Performance Management

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Development Plan enables the achievement of the planning stage of performance management. Performance management then fulfils the implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated Development Plan. The performance of an organisation is integrally linked to that of its staff. It is therefore vitally important for any organisation to periodically review its own performance as well as that of its employees.

8.2 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Performance Management System implemented at the municipality is intended to provide a comprehensive, step by step planning system that helps the municipality to manage the process of performance planning and measurement effectively. The PM System serves as primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of the municipality IDP and eventually the budget. The performance management policy framework was approved by Council which provided for performance implementation, monitoring and evaluation at organisational and individual levels.

The Performance Management Framework of the Municipality is reflected in the diagram below:

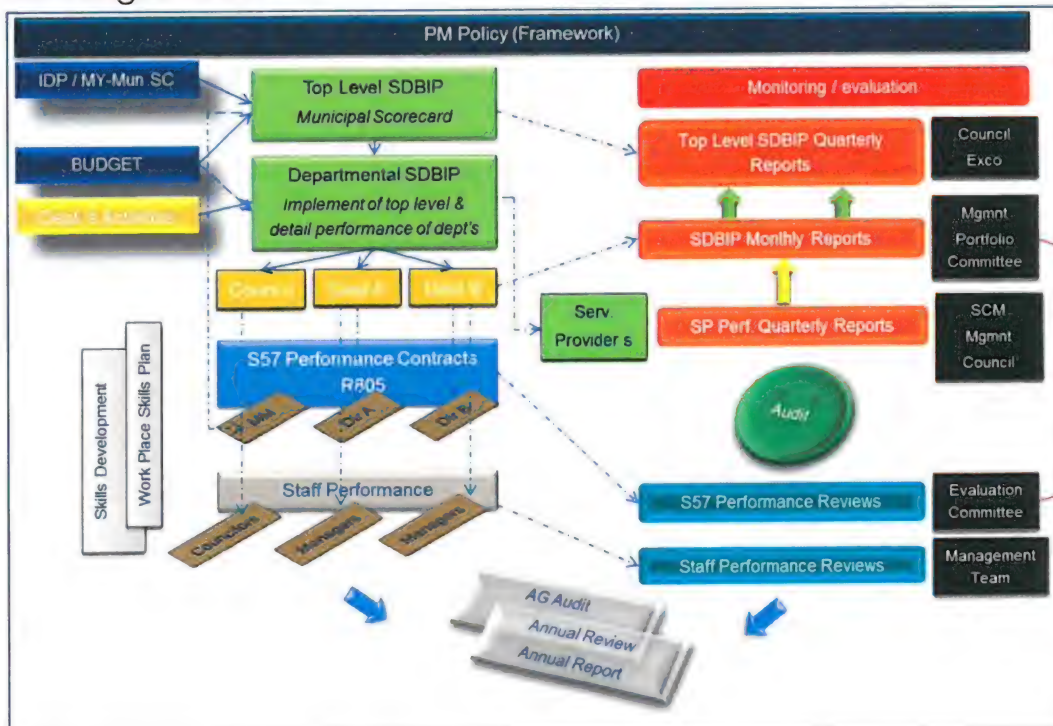


Figure 8.1: Performance Management system

8.3 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The organisational performance of the municipality is evaluated by means of a municipal scorecard (Top Layer SDBIP) at organisational level and through the service delivery budget implementation plan (SDBIP) at directorate and departmental levels. The Top Layer SDBIP set out consolidated service delivery targets and provides an overall picture of performance for the municipality as a whole, reflecting performance on its strategic priorities.

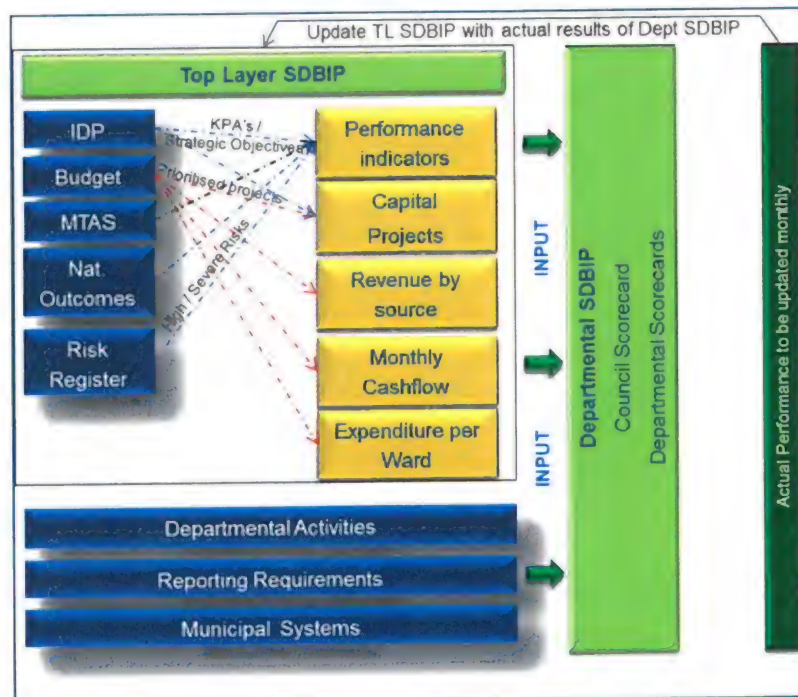


Figure 8.2: Organisational Performance

The departmental SDBIP captures the performance of each defined department which reflects on the strategic priorities of the municipality. The SDBIP provides the detail of each outcome for which the senior management is responsible for, in other words a comprehensive picture of the performance of each directorate/sub-directorate.

8.4 INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE FOR SECTION 57 MANAGERS

The municipality is in the process of implementing a performance management system for all its senior managers. This has led to a specific focus on service delivery and means that:

- Each manager has to develop a scorecard which is based on the balanced scorecard model.
- At the beginning of each financial year all the senior managers (Section 57 employees) sign Performance Agreements.

8.5 INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

Section 38 (a) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 requires Municipalities to set appropriate key performance indicators as a yardstick for measuring performance, including outcomes and impact, with regards to the

community development priorities and objectives set out in its Integrated Development Plan. Section 9 (1) of the Regulations to this Act maintains in this regard, that a Municipality must set key performance indicators, including input indicators, output indicators and outcome indicators in respect of each of the development priorities and objectives.

Every year, as required by Section 12 (1) of the Regulations to the Systems Act, the Municipality also set performance targets for each of the key performance indicators. The IDP process and the performance management process are therefore seamlessly integrated.

Training for individual performance management implementation was finalised on 6 and 7 December 2016. The Human Resources Department is continuously monitoring the implementation and cascading of performance management to lower levels.

8.6 PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Performance is reported on a regular basis and it includes the evaluation of performance, the identification of poor performance and corrective actions to improve performance.

Quarterly Reports

Reports on the performance in terms of the Top Level SDBIP are generated from the system and submitted to Council. This report is published on the municipal website on a quarterly basis.

Mid-Year Assessment

The performance of the first 6 months of the financial year should be assessed and reported on in terms of Section 72 of the MFMA. This assessment must include the measurement of performance, the identification of corrective actions and recommendations for the adjustments of KPIs, if necessary.

The format of the report must comply with the Section 72 requirements. This report is submitted to Council for approval before or on 25 January of each year and published in accordance with Section 21A of the MSA.

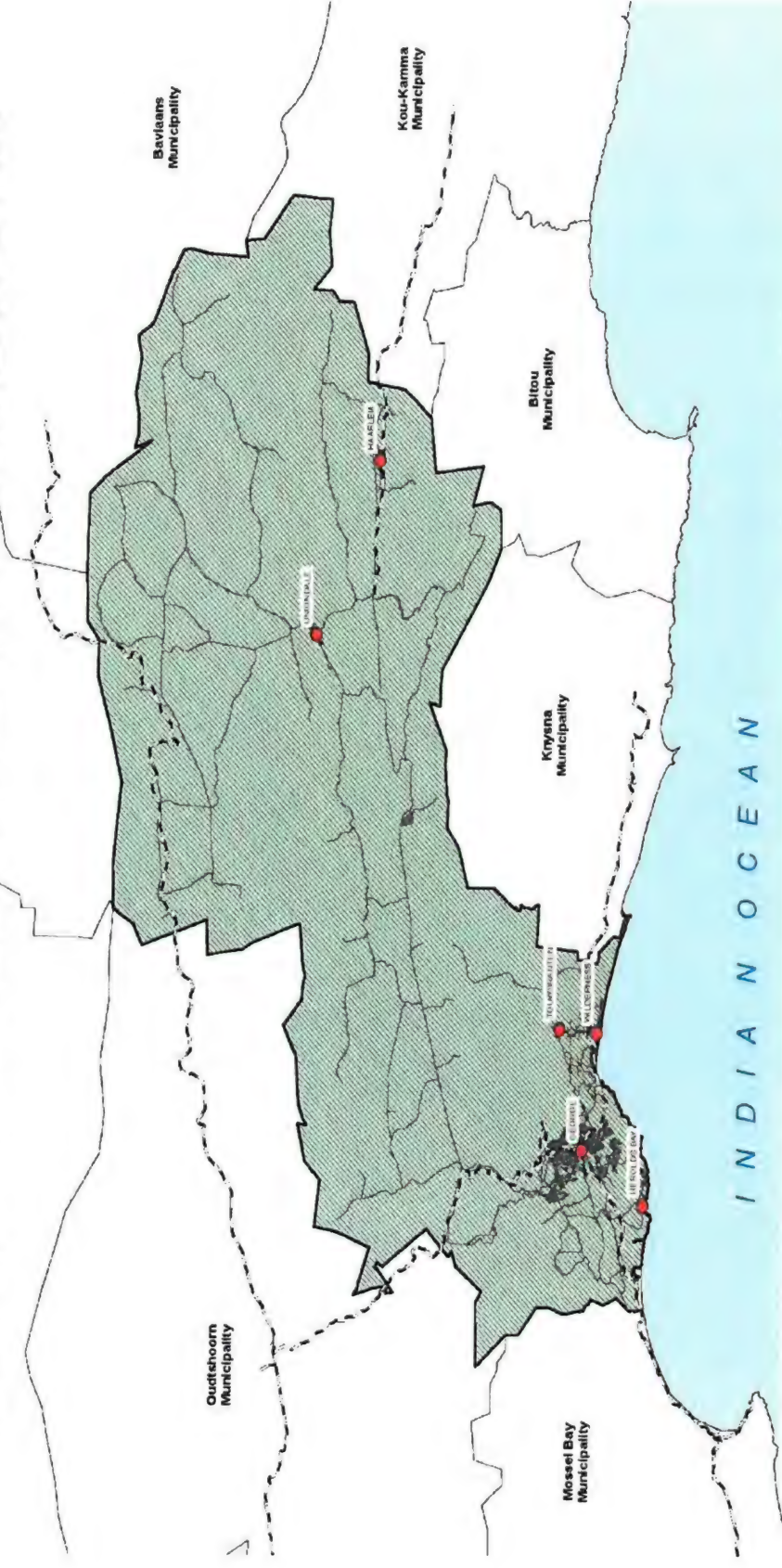
Annual Assessment

The performance of the financial year should be assessed at year-end in terms of Section 46 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000. The performance in terms of the annual targets set will be documented in the Annual Performance Report and the report will be finalised and submitted to the Office of the Auditor General by 30 August annually. This report will be included in the Annual Report of the municipality. The Annual Report is submitted to Council for approval by end of January of each year and published in accordance with Section 21A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000.

ANNEXURE B

GEORGE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, 2013

GEORGE MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



George Municipal Spatial Development Framework

March 2013

Final Draft

Prepared by George Municipality Planning Department,
assisted by Setplan in association with ODA

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ABBREVIATIONS

BBBEE	Broad based black economic empowerment
BESP	Built Environment Support Programme
CBA	Critical biodiversity area
CBD	Central business district
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DMA	District Management Area
DRD&LR	Department of Rural Development & Land Reform
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
ESA	Ecological support area
GRI	Garden Route Initiative
HSP	Human Settlement Plan
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LUPO	Land Use Planning Ordinance
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
NNAR	No natural area remaining
ONA	Other natural area
PA	Protected Area
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDP	Spatial Development Plan
SEA	Strategic environmental assessment
SPC	Spatial Planning Category
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The George Municipal Area

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for George Local Municipality presented in this report covers the municipality's 5 238 km² jurisdictional area, inclusive of the recently incorporated Wards 24 and 25 (i.e. the former Eden District Management Area). George Municipality now administers a vast and diverse geographic area that accommodates 193 672 people and extends from the dry and climatically extreme Little Karoo in the north, to the wetter more temperate Garden Route in the south.

Role of the Municipal SDF

Informed by the strategic direction taken by a Municipality's Integrated Development Plan, Municipal SDF's are meant to articulate a clear spatial vision for a municipality's urban and rural areas, and specify objectives and strategies to be implemented to realise this vision.

Previous work on the Municipal SDF

Over the period 2003 to 2009 six drafts of the George Municipal SDF were prepared. In 2009 the Built Environment Support Programme's review of the SDF established that: the recent severe downturn in George's economy was not factored in; important new biodiversity, infrastructure and rural development information is now available that also needs to be considered; external statutory authorities made limited input into the SDF; and documentation of the SDF in three separate volumes makes it inaccessible and difficult for users to understand the core argument on which its proposals are based.

The need for a new SDF

Accordingly the Municipality and Provincial authorities agreed that a new concise SDF Main Report is required to update and replace the three SDF volumes produced to date. This new SDF forms part of the land use planning and management system that George Municipality are introducing. Whilst the SDF provides guidelines for the development and conservation of land within the municipal area, it does not confer or take away land use rights. This is the role of the new Municipal Integrated Zoning Scheme, which standardises land use regulations across the municipal area in line with the SDF's objectives.

Municipal Challenges

As the regional service centre of the Southern Cape and Klein Karoo, George is ranked second to Cape Town on the W Cape list of rankings of "Development Potential Index". Despite this potential, the municipal area is faced with serious challenges:

- *Economic:* George has not escaped the ravages of the current global economic recession. Unemployment is entrenched, poverty pervasive, and the future of existing business is under threat. The challenge is to re-instil investor and consumer confidence by improving service delivery and creating an environment conducive to investment.
- *Social:* If it is to be 'a city for all reasons' George needs to offer all residents access to the services and facilities of city living. It also needs to ensure that those living outside George, in villages or on farms, also have access to basic services and facilities. The challenge is to ensure that social investment not only addresses basic human needs, but also develops the human capital needed for a thriving and prosperous service economy.
- *Built Environment:* The challenge is undoing the spatial legacy that apartheid left on the towns, villages and farms in

the George municipal area, and providing humane and enabling living environments for all.

- *Natural Environment:* Notwithstanding the area's rich and varied natural capital, it remains a sensitive and vulnerable environment. The challenge is ensuring the on-going functioning of eco-system services, that climate change is taken seriously, and the Municipality's towns and rural areas are developed sustainably. Whilst the Municipality's natural assets and productive rural landscapes need to be safeguarded, they also need to be opened up to all – particularly those denied access in the apartheid era.

Municipality's Overall Strategy

George Municipality's IDP is clear regarding the crucial role of economic development in providing resources for the development of the poor and previously disadvantaged. With the aim of the equitable and sustainable development of the municipal area, the Municipality are pursuing the following core strategies:

- targeting the services economy - specifically the technology, tourism, and business and financial services sectors – as foundation on which to build the local economic base;
- giving priority to addressing the needs of vulnerable communities, and developing the human capital for a service economy;
- creating humane and living environments by: delivery of services to all households; upgrading of informal settlements and degraded neighbourhoods; housing delivery to the subsidy market; promotion of 'green' household technologies; and protection of the municipal area's natural and cultural heritage; and

- building institutional excellence in the provision of a high standard of services to consumers, and functioning effectively as developmental local government.
- Ensure all members of public and organised business and other organisations have the opportunity to participate in the decision making process. It is of utmost importance that a culture of participation is nurtured.

Spatial Perspective

The SDF is the spatial manifestation of the municipal development agenda. The spatial perspective provides the development context for the SDF with a planning Vision, Mission and Guiding Principles.

Spatial Development Objectives

The SDF details 5 development objectives, each with a Preamble, Problem Statement & General Policy Guidelines and specific Spatial Strategies.

These 5 Spatial Objectives are as follows:

- Restructuring and integrating the Dysfunctional Urban fabric, together with a public transport system and Urban Renewal interventions.
- Strengthening the Economic Vitality by enhancing the Regional and Local Space Economy, Strategic Developments to Diversify and Strengthen the Economy, Consolidating and reinforcing nodes of economic activity, and Infrastructure Services Provision
- Creating Quality Living Environments through Sustainable Urban Growth Management, managing a hierarchy of City Activity Nodes, the use of Strategic vacant land to take up new

development demand, the densification of Urban Areas, and the provision of Housing & Public Facilities

- Safeguarding the Environmental Integrity and Assets by establishing a city-wide open space system and environmental corridors, maintaining the functionality of Critical Biodiversity Areas, applying the principles of the Spatial Planning Categories, mitigating against impacts of Climate Change, managing Visual landscapes and corridors as well as Heritage resources
- Enhance the Rural Character and Livelihood by protecting the Productive Landscape, managing the Subdivision of Land and by enhancing the Rural Livelihood and promoting integrated rural development

Implementation

The SDF sets-out the Municipality's Human Settlements, Land Affairs and Planning Department's action agenda to take the SDF forward, including the roll-out of the new Integrated Zoning Scheme. The SDF also highlights linkages to complementary municipal programmes (e.g. housing, community facility provision, integrated public transport, bulk services augmentation, etc), and specifies monitoring and evaluation measures.

Conclusion

The SDF gives spatial expression to the Municipality's service delivery and development agenda. It clarifies and directs development and management activities in its urban and rural areas, and aligns with national and provincial spatial policies. As such it establishes a credible spatial framework to replace the statutory spatial plans impacting on George Municipality that were approved in the Apartheid era.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND EXTENT

This Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for George Local Municipality covers the municipality's jurisdictional area, inclusive of the recently incorporated Wards 24 and 25 (i.e. the former Eden District Management Area (DMA)). The municipal area straddles the Southern Cape and Little Karoo regions of the Western Cape Province, and is situated almost halfway between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. The area administered by George Local Municipality forms part of the larger Eden District Municipality's jurisdictional area.

With the incorporation of the DMA, George Municipality now administers a vast and diverse geographic area that extends from the dry and climatically extreme Little Karoo in the north, to the wetter more temperate Garden Route in the south. It is an area of considerable natural assets and beauty, including: expansive mountains and forests, wilderness areas, a varied coastline, and extensive lakes, rivers and estuaries. Its natural assets include parts of the Garden Route National Park and the Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area. The municipal area also includes fertile farmlands and timber plantations along the coastal plain, fruit orchards in the Langkloof and arid grazing areas in the Little Karoo.

Three important national roads – N2, N9 and N12 – traverse the area, and George regional airport serves the Southern Cape and Little Karoo, including the neighbouring towns of Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay. Prior to the incorporation of Wards 24 and 25 the municipal area was 1 068 km² in extent, but the DMA has added an additional 4 170 km². Stats SA report that 148 021 people lived in the area in 2007 (including the previous

DMA), of which approximately 80% resided in the regional service centre of George, 12% in the towns, villages and coastal enclaves of Wilderness, Herold's Bay, Uniondale, Touwsranteen, Haarlem, Hoekwil, and Victoria Bay, and 8% in rural hamlets and on farms. According to the Stats SA 2012, the total population for George is estimate at 193 672 with a 2.1% growth rate per annum since 2008.

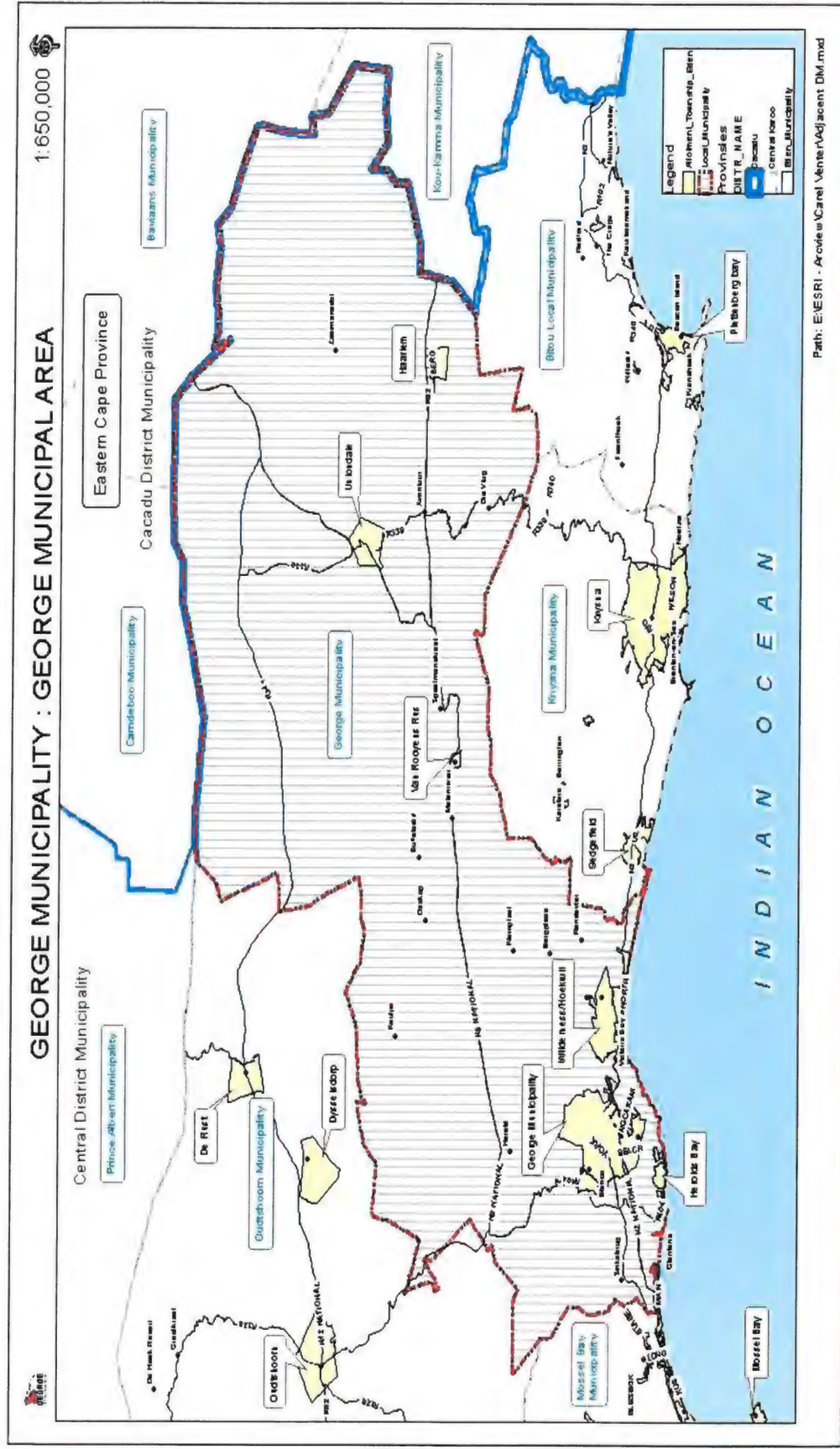
Diagram 1: George Municipal Area, illustrates the extent, features and settlements in the area covered by the George Municipal SDF.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE MUNICIPAL SDF

The general purpose of a municipal SDF is to set-out the local authority's goals, strategies and supporting policies to achieve, in the medium to long term, positive changes in the spatial organisation of its jurisdictional area towards a sustainable development future.

In terms of the draft Provincial Guidelines for the Preparation of Credible Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks, SDFs should:

- Be informed by a clear understanding of the spatial performance of the municipal area, and its role in the regional space economy.
- Be consistent with national and provincial spatial policies, and interpret their local application.
- Give spatial expression to the municipality's overarching vision, aims and strategic objectives, as contained in the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- Articulate a clear spatial vision for the municipality's urban and rural areas, and specify the strategies to be implemented to realise this vision.



- Provide policy guidance to direct decision-making on the nature, form, scale and location of urban and rural development, land use change, infrastructure development, disaster mitigation, and environmental resource protection.
- Establish a policy framework for more detailed plans and guide the short and medium term proposals for local areas within the municipality.
- Provide a clear framework for public and private investment in infrastructure in the area.
- Be capable of implementation and monitoring.
- Be grounded in public and political consensus around the plan's strategic framework.

The Provincial draft Guidelines stress that unlike earlier structure plans, SDFs are not rigid and prescriptive land use plans that predetermine or try to deal with all eventualities. Rather, they need to be flexible and allow for discretion while containing sufficient clarity and direction to provide guidance to investment and land use management decisions.

1.3 SDFs AND OTHER MUNICIPAL PLANS

SDFs deal with a broad range of issues, involve many stakeholders, and focus on different territorial scales – from the entire municipal area to specific towns or precincts within it. If all these considerations are included in the SDF report, it becomes a bulky technical document that is difficult to understand. The Provincial SDF Guidelines reflect on the relationship between SDFs, the municipal IDP, and sector-specific frameworks and plans (e.g. the transport plan, human settlement plan, and so on). In this regard the Guidelines advise that:

- The IDP should both inform and be informed by the SDF. While the IDP identifies overall development and management intentions for the municipal area – and associated resource allocation – the SDF directs the desired spatial direction and patterns associated with these intentions.
- The SDF should take into account sector issues and plans, while sector plans should in turn take direction from the core argument and concepts contained in the SDF with respect to the spatial location, type and integration of their proposals.

Municipal SDFs also need to be prepared in line with the national and provincial legislative and policy framework. Diagram 2: Stages of SDF, illustrates the process followed preparing a Municipal SDF, the SDF's informants, and its relationship with other municipal plans as outlined above.

1.4 PREVIOUS WORK ON GEORGE MUNICIPAL SDF

Preparation of the George Municipal SDF to date has been a long and complex process, characterised by discontinuity, the emergence of new requirements, and shifts in focus.

In 2003 a first draft of the George Municipal SDF was prepared. When it was reviewed the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to inform the SDF's proposals was identified, as well as the need for the SDF to incorporate provincial policies regarding urban restructuring and social integration. The municipality then commissioned a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the municipal area, which was documented in a report titled *George Spatial Development Framework: Volume II – Strategic Environmental Assessment* (February 2008).

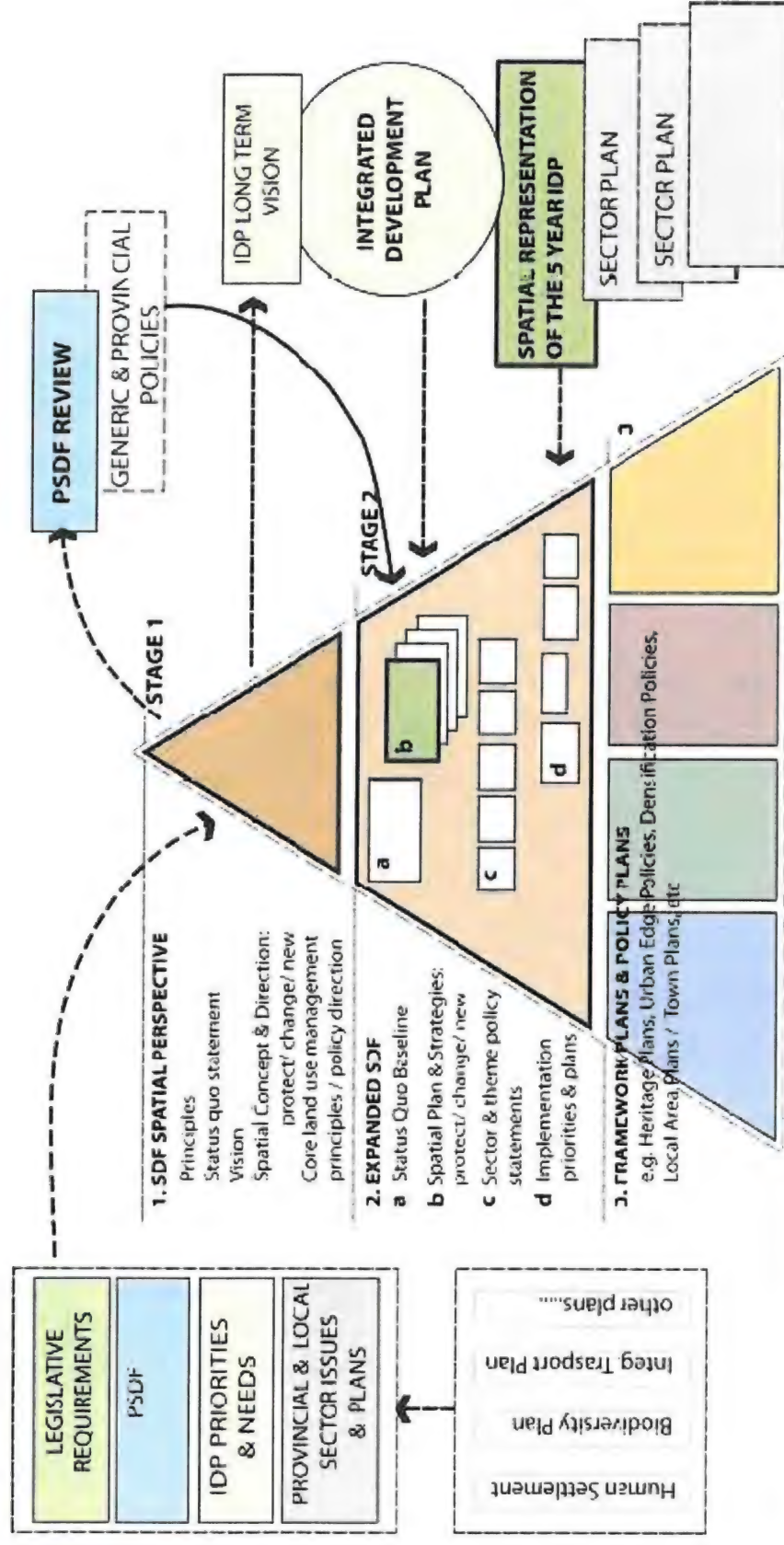


Diagram 2: Stages of SDF preparation process and its relationship with other municipal plans (Source: Provincial SDF Guidelines 2009 draft)

took

place, and it was referred to state departments for comment. The SDF was then amended to incorporate comments received, and submitted to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) for review. At the same time work proceeded on the preparation of:

While the SEA was being undertaken further work was done on the SDF. In 2006/7 extensive public participation on draft 2 of the SDF

- Various SDPs for specific local areas, often in response to significant development pressure and the need for clear policy guidance to direct decision-making on the desirability, nature, and form of significant development proposals.
- A range of sector plans, including transport, local economic development, and human settlement development (housing).
- Detailed biodiversity mapping of the Garden Route Initiative (a nationally and provincially resourced project).

Subsequently further work on the SDF was undertaken and amendments to the urban edge proposals were made. In January 2008 draft 5 was produced and documented in two volumes, namely *Volume I: Spatial Development Framework* and *Volume III: Development Perspective and Analysis*. To incorporate the findings of the SEA, further input from DEA&DP, and the initial findings of the Built Environment Support Programme (BESP), in June 2009 draft 6 of the George SDF Volumes I and III was produced.

1.5 BUILT ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Towards improving the credibility of its SDF and housing plan, in 2009 George Municipality engaged with DEA&DP and the Department of Human Settlements (DHS) in the Built Environment Support Programme (BESP). Following the BESP's review of progress made in producing a credible SDF, the Municipality and Provincial authorities came to the following conclusions:

- Whilst valuable work has been done in preparation of the SDF over the past 7 years, the presentation of its wide-ranging findings and proposals in three separate volumes makes it inaccessible and difficult for users to understand and act on.

- External statutory authorities made limited input into the SDF, thus reducing their use of the SDF.
- The linkages between the overall municipal SDF and the more detailed SDPs that have been prepared for local areas (e.g. George CBD) and towns (e.g. Wilderness) are not explicit in the SDF.
- The SDF in its current format does not convey a clear and logical argument to substantiate a coherent municipal spatial development strategy.
- Whilst the SDF's three volumes were prepared during a period when the George property market was buoyant, recent years have seen a severe downturn in the regional and national markets. The Municipality's current spatial development priorities need to be informed by the new market paradigm.
- Since the SDF's three volumes were compiled new information (e.g. biodiversity, bulk infrastructure, rural development) has become available which needs to be factored in.

The BESP assisted the Municipality improve the credibility of its SDF by: soliciting inputs from external statutory authorities; formulating a strategy for the development and management of the municipal space-economy; and identifying SDF informants emanating from newly available biodiversity, bulk infrastructure, climate change and rural development information. These BESP contributions were documented in a January 2011 Addendum to George Municipality's SDF.

1.6 A NEW GEORGE MUNICIPAL SDF

The Municipality and Provincial authorities endorsed the BESP recommendation that the considerable work that has been done to date on the George Municipal SDF should be built upon and

taken forward. Furthermore, they agreed that a new SDF Report is required to update and replace the three SDF volumes produced over the past 8 years. In line with the provincial SDF Guidelines, the new SDF needs to be a concise document that:

- Provides a clear spatial perspective of the municipal area, and the challenges it faces.
- Articulates a logical argument for the spatial development and management of the municipal area, that is in line with the Municipality's overall service delivery and development agenda.

To replace the overlapping, and sometimes contradictory, statutory spatial plans impacting on the George municipal area that are still in force – some emanating from the apartheid era - Province and the Municipality agreed that the new SDF should be prepared for approval in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA Act 31 of 2000).

Thus this George Municipal SDF, once approved, will replace within the Municipality's jurisdictional area all the remaining spatial plans from the previous dispensation. There are however key provisions of these historical plans which remains valuable and have been incorporated into this new SDF.

1.7 TOWARDS A NEW MUNICIPAL LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

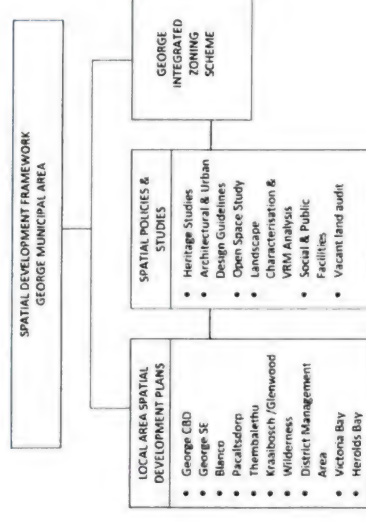
This SDF forms part of the new land use planning and management system that George Municipality are introducing. The previous planning framework is characterised by outdated plans of varying status, some of which have conflicting development objectives. The new system being introduced strives to give effect to the Municipality's constitutional mandate, conform to existing planning

legislation, and align with the direction of national and provincial legislative reform.

In terms of land use management, the reactive and prescriptive approach of the past is being replaced with a more responsive and flexible policy-driven approach. The intention is to create more certainty regarding decision making, thereby enhancing the investment climate.

Diagram 3 illustrates key components of the land use planning and management system being introduced for the George municipal area. Within this system the SDF provides the overarching spatial goals, principles, structuring elements, strategies and policies within which the Municipality implements its development and service delivery agenda. It provides guidelines for the development and conservation of land within the municipal area, but does not confer or take away land use rights. This is the role of new integrated zoning scheme, which standardises land use regulations across the municipal area in line with the SDF's objectives.

Diagram 3: George Municipal Land Use Planning & Management System



The municipal SDF also gives direction to, and sets the parameters within which, the Municipality's more detailed local area Spatial Development Plans (SDPs) have been prepared. These area specific plans translate the SDF guidelines and strategies into local area implementation plans.

The following local area SDPs have been prepared and will be formalised over time:

- George CBD SDP
- George South East SDP
- Blanco SDP
- Pacaltsdorp/ Hans Moes Kraal SDP
- Thembaletu SDP
- Kraibosch/Glenwood SDP
- Wilderness, Lakes and Hoekwil SDP
- Eden District Management Area (i.e. Wards 24 and 25, now part of George Municipality).
- Victoria Bay/Kraibosch South SDP
- Herolds Bay SDP
- Gwaing SDP

Map 1: Local Spatial Plans, illustrates the area covered by these local area plans.

1.8 TIME FRAME OF THIS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

This SDF has a planning horizon of 25 years. It must however, together with the Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality, be reviewed annually.

Specific projects, aligned to time frames and budgets which relates to the strategies, principles and guidelines in this SDF are reflected in

the respective Spatial Development Plans and Sectoral Plans of the Municipality (e.g. Water Services Plans, Human Settlement Plan etc.). These plans should be consulted for more specific time frames and costs.

2. GEORGE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

2.1 MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION

George Municipality's vision, as encapsulated in its Integrated Development Plan (IDP), is:

"George strives to be the best medium sized city in the Country using all available resources sustainably to the benefit of the community in a growing and a thriving city."

In fulfilling its local government service delivery mandate, the IDP commits the Municipality to apply the core values of: courtesy and putting people first; consultation; excellence in delivering services to all; information; openness and transparency; redress; and providing value for money services.

In fulfilling its mandate of promoting socio-economic development and a safe and healthy environment, the IDP commits the Municipality to pursuing a sustainable development strategy and giving priority to meeting the basic needs of the community.

Besides fulfilling its constitutional mandate and complying with applicable legislation, the IDP commits the Municipality to contribute to the development objectives of national and provincial government, as well as to Eden District Municipality's agenda. The Municipality have prepared their SDF to comply with applicable legislation, and align with relevant policies.

2.2 MUNICIPAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Garden Route, its towns, landscapes and seascapes – such as the regional centre of George, the coastal settlements of Wilderness and Victoria Bay, the "bosdoropies", the verdant farms, timber plantations, and indigenous mountain forests, the lakes and rugged coastline – are imprinted in the minds of many people. Nationally and internationally the area is renowned for its environmental richness, history, and cultural heritage. Many have engaged with what the area offers, for a period during a visit or a lifetime as a resident. These engagements have been enormously rich in opportunity and filled with good memories.

The George municipal area still offers opportunity: it still impresses and makes inroads in agriculture, forestry, commerce, industry of different kinds, and in the tourism sector. As the regional service centre of the Southern Cape and Klein Karoo, George ranks as one of South Africa's significant economic nodes. In the Western Cape economy it is ranked second to Cape Town on the province's list of rankings of "Development Potential Index".

Yet, the George municipal area is at a crossroads. The area appears to be at a point where its challenges are such that, if not addressed now, what is special about George could be lost. A point has been reached where many citizens have difficulty – in varying degrees – engaging with their place of residence, learning and work. Some struggle to survive and have no access to safety, a house or a job. Others find it difficult to get to work or get the children to school, given transport problems. Wealth, in itself, does not appear to assist – both the wealthy and poor are affected in different ways.

Much work has been done to ascertain and measure the challenges facing the Municipality. Appendix B of the separately bound *George Municipal SDF: Background Information Report*

presents key features of the state of the local community, economy and environment.

Whilst the Municipality has no direct control over influences emanating from outside the municipal area, its IDP highlights the need for it to be aware of and respond to external threats and opportunities. The IDP also commits the Municipality to build on the area's strengths, and address its weaknesses. These internal and external informants to George Municipality's development agenda are presented in Tables 1a and 1b in the format of a SWOT (i.e. strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis.

2.3 MUNICIPAL STRATEGY

George Municipality's IDP is clear regarding the crucial role of economic development in providing resources for the development of the poor and previously disadvantaged. The core development strategies that the Municipality are pursuing are as follows:

Strategy 1: Grow George

The strategy is to grow the local economy by building on George's role as a regional service centre. The service economy - specifically the technology, tourism, and business and financial services sectors - is focused on as foundation of the local economic base as it has proved to be sustainable in the past and has the best prospects for further development. To promote investment in the service economy the Municipality is committed to supply world class infrastructure and services, ensuring that suitable land is made available for related industry and commerce, and effectively administering the municipal area.

Strategy 2: Keep George safe and Green

One of the biggest assets which George possesses is a beautiful and safe living environment. The quality of lifestyle which is offered in the

George area is a key selling factor to attract investment. It is essential that efforts are made which will ensure that George is kept clean by ensuring that on-going efforts are made to employ more unskilled labour using the EPWP programme to clean the CBD and various other areas which are of strategic importance. This also relates to environmental protection and rehabilitation of rivers and beaches etc. In order to keep George safe it is essential that security and policing staff and resources are increased which will ensure that crime rates remain low and that more efficient policing is done in all areas which includes public places such as schools and low income areas where the most vulnerable citizens reside.

Strategy 3: Deliver Quality Services

Towards offering residents, visitors and investors a unique lifestyle, and ensuring that all have equal access to a quality living environment, the Municipality are embarking on wide-ranging initiatives in both the built and natural environment. These encompass: delivery of services to all households; upgrading of informal settlements and degraded neighbourhoods; housing delivery to the subsidy market; promotion of 'green' household technologies; and protection of the municipal area's natural and cultural heritage.

Strategy 4: Good Governance in George

The Municipality strive towards institutional excellence in providing a high standard of services to consumers, and functioning as developmental local government. To this end the required human resource capacity is being built up, administrative systems are being streamlined, and financial planning, control and management systems are being upgraded.

Strategy 5: Participate in George

Ensure all members of public and organised business and other organisations have the opportunity to participate in the decision making process. It is of utmost importance that a culture of

participation is nurtured. It is essential that the public and private sector organisations play a more active role in the decision making process and a platform has to be established whereby public

participation at various levels of government is a reality. Therefore partnerships need to be fostered at all levels of government.

Table 1a: STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES OF THE GEORGE MUNICIPAL AREA

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p style="text-align: center;">The Local Economy</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local economy is diversified across the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and well served by regional air, rail and road infrastructure, and has specialist educational and health facilities. • George has sustained and strengthened its role as regional service centre, and the sub-sectors underpinning its service economy (i.e. finance and business services, wholesale/retail trade, catering and accommodation) have grown rapidly. • The area has unique natural, scenic and cultural attractions, diverse hospitality, recreational and leisure facilities, and established tourism infrastructure. The establishment of the Garden Route National Park has reinforced the area's status as a premier tourist destination. • George has strategically located land available (e.g. west of Pacaltsdorp Industrial area and N2 intersections) that is suitable for attracting industrial and commercial investments. • Climatic and soil conditions in the municipality's rural areas are well suited for farming and forestry activities, and the rural area's natural assets present opportunities for the diversification of tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and forestry's contribution to the local economy is declining, in terms of both production and processing of products. • There are no significant mineral resources in the municipal area. • The widespread unemployment in the municipal area has been accentuated in the current economic recession, and the local construction and property sectors have been particularly severely impacted on. • The low skill levels of much of the local labour force limits their ability to secure work in the services economy • The formally developed urban economy contrasts strongly with the informal under-developed township economy. • Retail activity in George CBD has declined with the development of the Garden Route Mall on the N2. • Whilst agriculture and forestry's contribution to the rural economy has declined, and tourism's contribution has increased – there has been limited transformation of the rural economy in terms of land and agrarian reform, BBBEE, and rural development.

<p style="text-align: center;">The Local Community</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipal area's diverse natural assets and mild climate provide the local community with a unique lifestyle in its towns and villages. • The local lifestyle offering, economy and accessibility of the area have attracted migration into the George urban area by different income groups (e.g. retirees, work seekers, executives relocating from Gauteng). As a result the George urban population is a diverse community of sufficient size with the disposable income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst the rate of migration into George appears to have declined, the population is still growing faster than the economy. • Poverty remains widespread throughout the local community, socio-economic disparities in living conditions are stark, and Apartheid's legacy of ethnic and social segregation persists. • A significant proportion of the population is young, and the number of households in the lowest income group has increased. • Post school education is relatively low, existing demand for health

and skill levels to support high order educational, health, and commercial facilities.

- The 2004 and 2010 provincial studies into the development potential of W Cape towns reveals that social needs in George have improved recently.
- George is an established urban area with well developed infrastructure and diverse facilities commensurate with that of a regional service centre. With these assets George has the foundations on which to develop into a fully-fledged city.
- There is substantial undeveloped serviced residential land (i.e. approximately 29 000 erven) within the George urban area, thereby obviating the need for expanding outwards and investing in expensive new bulk infrastructure on the urban fringe.
- The municipality has strategically located land suitable for development within the George urban area that can contribute to spatial integration.
- The municipality has provided basic services to over 3 065 households living in shacks in Thembaletu.
- The towns and villages outside of George are established human settlements with developed infrastructure and community facilities.
- The municipality has initiated roll-out of George's integrated public transport network.
- The municipality has initiated aesthetic building guidelines.

The Natural & Cultural Environment

- The municipal area is well endowed with rich and diverse terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems, scenic attractions, and cultural landscapes – which collectively provide the attraction on which the local tourism economy is based.
- Significant progress has been made in mapping the area's natural assets, providing sound information as a basis for informing development and land use management decision-making.
- A start has been made with recording the municipal area's cultural and scenic assets.
- The municipal area's fertile soils and favourable climate can
- The lake systems and estuaries are under stress as a result of a reduction in the quality and quantity of water entering the lakes, in turn related to agriculture, urban encroachment and associated habitat loss, increased tourism and recreation, and the introduction of invasive, alien species.
- Valuable agricultural and plantations land has been under pressure for urban development.
- Increasing development on steep slopes detracts from the area's visual quality and causes erosion and landslides.
- The area has few beaches, limited in carrying capacity.

and education facilities are not met, and funding of public facilities is not within the control of the municipality.

- Impoverished households have limited affordability to pay for municipal services.

The Built Environment

- George urban area is spatially fragmented, reflects the legacy of Apartheid segregationist spatial planning with poor communities located furthest from facilities and employment, and lacks a legible urban structure to integrate the different parts of the town.
- Housing delivery has been unable to keep up with demand, giving rise to households living in: overcrowded formal dwellings (4 423); shacks in informal settlements (6 208); and shacks in the backyard of formal dwellings (4 029).
- 70% of those living in shacks have inadequate access to basic services.
- Whilst most of those living in vulnerable circumstances reside in George, it is logistically difficult and expensive for the municipality to deliver services and facilities to the dormitory settlements at Wilderness Heights and Kleinkranz, and dispersed rural communities.
- Current government funding for bulk infrastructure, internal services and top structures is inadequate in relation to needs.
- Public transport in the area is largely limited to minibus taxis.

- support increased farming and forestry activities.
- There is sufficient land to accommodate future settlement needs without damage to the environment or loss of agricultural or forestry land.
- The new Garden Route National Park has bolstered conservation.
- Residential development has restricted public access to coastal resources.
- Whilst growth of the tourism and leisure sectors has bolstered rural development, impoverished rural communities remain marginalised.

Table 1b: EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS IMPACTING ON THE GEORGE MUNICIPAL AREA

External Opportunities		External Threats
Economic		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The economic recession should:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– reduce the rate of migration into George,– open-up opportunities for some of the 29 000 vacant even earmarked for the middle and higher income markets to be developed for the 'gap' housing market, and– facilitate densification of urban areas.• The adoption of new household 'green' technologies for renewable energy, water savings, waste recycling, etc will, over time, reduce the municipality's bulk infrastructure needs.• With growth of technology globally, companies will seek locations that have infrastructure and facilities and offer quality lifestyles.• Further growth in leisure and tourism will be attracted to established destinations.• Proximity to and economic linkages with the port of Mossel Bay.• Shift to public transport usage with escalating fuel prices.• George Airport serving as a gateway to the Southern Cape for tourists and business travellers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The economic recession has led to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Increased unemployment and reduced disposable incomes– Tightening of funding to leverage housing development.– Limitations on the ability of the municipality to cross-subsidise lower income housing from its rates base.– Pressure on the affordability of subsidised or free basic services.– Decreasing property values and pressure on the municipal rates base• Deepening of the economic recession leading to disinvestment.• Rapid increases in energy costs and petrol price, further constraining household affordability• Competition from Mossel Bay for investment in the S Cape	
Social		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growing acceptance of social integration, embracing of cultural diversity, and sense of community.• Growing interest in choosing place of residence based on quality of life variables.• Movement towards active healthy lifestyles, pursuit of outdoor recreation and sport, and self improvement.• Broadening interest in 'new urbanism' and being part of vibrant communities living in mixed-use neighbourhoods.• Increasing popularity of non-motorised transport (e.g. cycling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persistent poverty, unemployment and income disparities fuelling crime, impacting negatively on lifestyles, and polarising communities.• Political instability impacting negatively on foreign investment in South Africa.• 'NIMBY' attitudes, and intolerance towards change• Low work ethic, skills and productivity	

Environmental

- Mainstreaming of environmental awareness
- Broad based adoption of 'green' technologies
- Growing interest in cultural heritage of place
- Voluntary adoption of conservation measures by land owners
- Environmental advocacy and activism
- Climate change & sea level rise
- Invasive alien vegetation infestation
- Natural disasters (i.e. drought, floods, wild fires, etc)
- Complacency and poor monitoring and regulation of the environment.

3. SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE

The Spatial Development Framework needs to contextualise the spatial manifestation of the municipality's development agenda with supporting spatial development strategies. This section provides a spatial perspective of such principles underpinning the Municipality's spatial investment framework and spatial strategies.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT FOR THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The development context that serves as the informants for the spatial planning of the George Municipal area are summarised in Table 2.

3.2 KEY PLANNING ISSUES FOR THE GEORGE SDF

In support of the development agenda and the associated development opportunities and challenges outlined above, the George Municipal SDF's respond to the following key planning issues:

- Redress Historic Planning practices
- Restructuring of dysfunctional urban fabric
- Development and maintaining Quality & Sustainable Living Environments
- An Integrated & Equitable City and towns with access to Social and Economic Opportunities
- Pro Poor approach
- Fast track planning processes
- Consider different geographical areas when the Municipality plans its budget

Table 2: SPATIAL PLANNING OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE GEORGE MUNICIPAL AREA

Spatial Planning Opportunities	Spatial Planning Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functional role of George in the context of the regional space economy with access to the airport. • The Garden Route Identity and trade mark with related tourism • George Municipality is a preferential settlement area for highly skilled professionals • Vacant prime coastal properties to facilitate strategic developments • Availability of developable land and good state of infrastructure • Potential of agri production • A unique environment that attracts people to visit and live in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysfunctional urban fabric with segregated communities due to historic planning practices • Unequal access to economic opportunities and social infrastructure • Fragile economy based on consumer market • Protection of the rural character and environmental integrity • Sustainable urban vitality and supporting infrastructure and services • Poverty with challenges for jobs & housing • Development pressure on productive agricultural land • Poor access to services in non-urban areas

3.3 GEORGE SPATIAL PLANNING VISION AND MISSION

The Spatial Planning Vision and Mission to guide the George SDF are the following:

Spatial Planning Vision:

“Develop George as a Destination of Opportunity”

Spatial Planning Mission:

Facilitate a sustainable and quality living environment which will:

- ***Support Economic growth & vitality***
- ***Contribute to Social upliftment and wellbeing***
- ***Protect the environmental integrity***

3.4 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

George Municipality’s spatial response to the development challenges it faces is based on the application of the following interdependent principles:

- i. Provide a clear spatial framework to guide the Municipality’s investment in its urban and rural areas.
- ii. The SDF assist the Municipality to balance the constitutional obligation to deliver services to its rural and urban communities, with in the context of the National Development Plan / Vision 2040 (NDP).
- iii. Protecting, maintaining and expanding the municipal area’s natural assets as the basis for all living, and as the foundation of the regional and local economy.

- iv. Enhancing the productive capacity and livelihood opportunities associated with the municipal area’s natural assets, and attracting new higher order investment in George’s service economy.
- v. Using major public infrastructure investments to leverage improved productive capacity and livelihood opportunities.
- vi. Structuring and managing the municipality’s human settlements in a manner where they fulfil interdependent as opposed to competing roles.
- vii. Making existing settlements better, not spatially bigger, as places of living, work, services and recreation.
- viii. Improving the functioning of settlements for the poor, specifically through providing increased housing choice in well-located areas, improved access between poorer settlements and opportunity rich areas, and the upgrading of poorer areas (including the upgrade of informal settlements and location of public facilities and employment centres in these areas).

4. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Chapter 8 of the National Development Plan (NDP) states that all spatial development should conform to the following normative principles:

- spatial justice,
- spatial sustainability,
- spatial resilience,
- spatial quality, and
- spatial efficiency

The NDP states that spatial planning should explicitly indicate how they would meet the requirements of these principles. The Spatial Development Framework of George Municipality provides the spatial manifestation of these normative principles through 5 specific spatial objectives which in combination forms the spatial strategy for George Municipality.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 4.1:

Restructuring and Integrating the Dysfunctional Urban fabric

4.1.1 Preamble

The challenge is undoing the spatial legacy that apartheid left on the towns, villages and farms in the George municipal area, and providing humane and enabling living environments for all. With the focus on George City, the existing human settlements needs to be restructured and integrated into the larger space economy of George so that they function more equitably and efficiently as a fully-fledged city that is socially integrated and has a robust economic base. The SDF needs to give direction to facilitating George's transformation from an agglomeration of separate urban

areas, into an integrated city that is underpinned by a thriving service economy and offers all residents access to the benefits of city living.

4.1.2 Problem Statement

George currently comprises disparate urban areas, as shown in Diagram 4: George Existing Spatial Structure, and has the following spatial characteristics:

- An "old" town relatively well off in terms of access to opportunity, commercial activity and public facilities.
- The space economy of George are focussed in an triangle of opportunity comprising of the existing CBD Business node, the emerging Kraaibosch/ Blue Mountain Commercial Node, and the Pacaltsdorp Industrial Node (See map 2: Existing Economic nodes).
- Less well-off areas on the periphery of the old town which mainly serves as dormant neighbourhoods with little economic opportunities, namely:
 - The older settlements of Blanco and Pacaltsdorp.
 - George South East (north of the N2).
 - The newer area of Tembalethu.
- A gradual shift of commercial development away from the old CBD focused on York Street, towards Courtney Street and "mall" type developments closer to the N2.
- The N2 forming a major barrier between poorer neighbourhoods in the south and better resourced neighbourhoods in the north.
- Increased and significant "estate" type development in the vicinity of Herold's Bay, Kraaibosch and Kingswood.

4.1.3 General Policy Guidelines:

Guidelines in restructuring George into a fully-fledged city include:

- Restructure the George urban fabric to integrate the segregated communities south of the N2 into the larger space economy of the emerging city.
- Containing urban sprawl and the resultant loss of natural and agricultural assets, increased servicing costs, excessive movement between places of work and residence, and inadequate thresholds for smaller enterprises to develop.
- Revitalising the old CBD and strengthening the role of other urban nodes.
- Integrating opportunity rich areas of George and poorer areas through, amongst other, public transport and non-motorised transport.

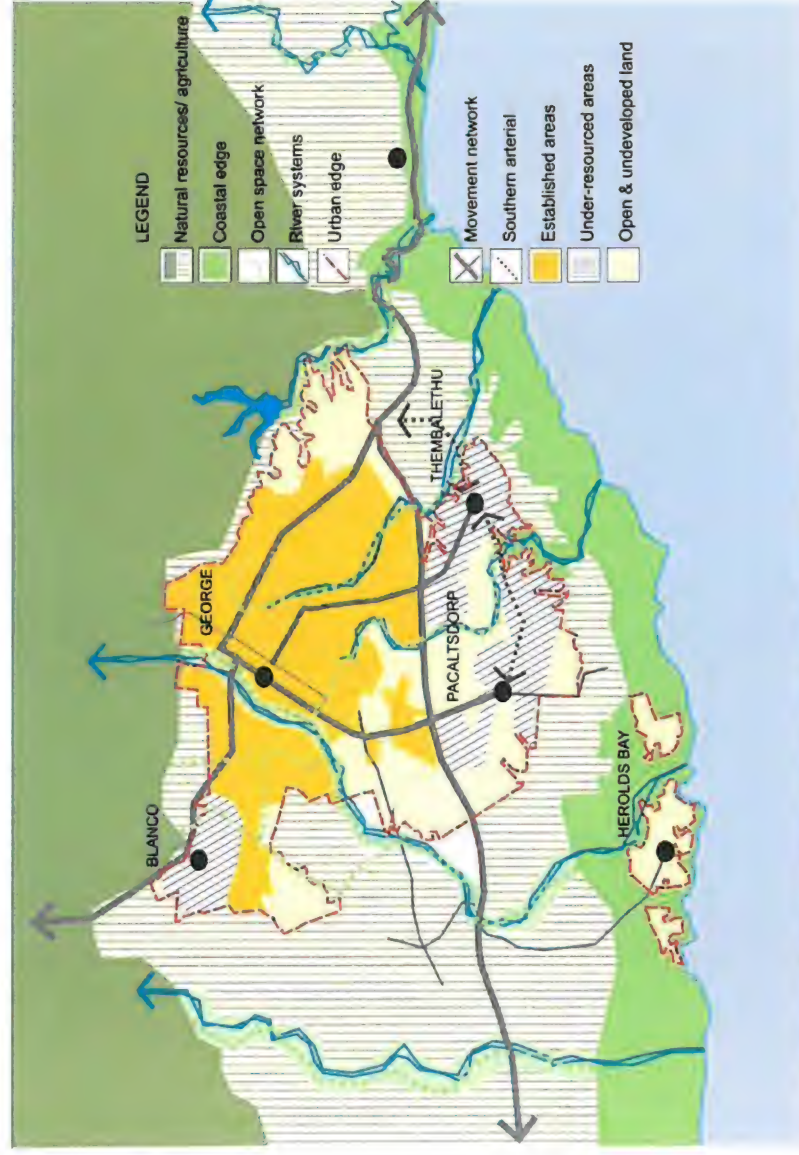


Diagram 4: George's existing spatial structure

- Improving living conditions in poorer settlements, including increased housing choice, access to community facilities, and livelihood opportunities.
- Making the most of mountain to coast river corridors to structure a "garden" city.
- Opening-up suitable nature rich areas for new productive investment and enterprises that bring broad benefits to local communities.

4.1.4 Strategies

To address these challenges and develop George into a fully-fledged city, the Municipality are pursuing the following spatial development strategies:

(a) Urban Restructuring and Integration

- Develop the vacant Hans Moes Kraal coastal properties into an economic opportunity node to reposition the segregated and dormant poor neighbourhoods into the larger space economy of George, see Map 3: New Special Investment Node.

The intention of this New Special Investment Node is not to redirect any potential investment away from the existing Pacaltsdorp or any other area in George. The intention is to attract developments that, due to its scale and uniqueness will not "fit" into any other area of George. Such development have the potential to have a positive effect on the space economy of George and will have a positive effect on George and Pacaltsdorp in particular.

- Support the development of the George open space system through maintaining the integrity of existing elements of the system and actively seek to link various elements into a continuous green web.
- Support the use of underutilised land in proximity to the intersections off the N2 and along the routes linking Pacaltsdorp and Thembalethu to the existing CBD for more intensive mixed-use development.
- Support increased densities in specifically the George CBD, secondary nodes, and along the key public transport routes that link them.
- Support development which emphasises public transport as opposed to private car use.
- Support the establishment of intense economic activities and social facilities along continuous routes which integrates the different parts of George.
- Resist the provision of further regional road infrastructure which could assist in urban sprawl or further reduce access to recreational opportunity.
- Resist gated developments/estates in scale and location that inhibits a feeling of openness and sterilise living environments.
- Ensure social equality with access to opportunities and social infrastructure.

(b) Introduce city-wide public transport and non-motorised transport networks

To make the benefits of city living accessible to all, especially the poor, the Municipality is rolling-out a mobility strategy with the assistance of the Provincial Government. It gives priority to the establishment of a bus-based public transport network along activity routes linking the nodes listed above (see Diagram 5: Integrated Public Transport Network and Map 4: Integrated Public Transport Network).

The principal routes linking the different nodal centres which will be upgraded to form the city's public transport network are: York Street, Courtney Street, Sandkraal Road, George Road and Beach Road. In order to assist in the sustainability of public transport, higher

densities and a mix of land uses will be promoted along the principal public transport routes. Principal public transport routes, together with the city-wide open space system form the basis of a system of non-motorised transport network.

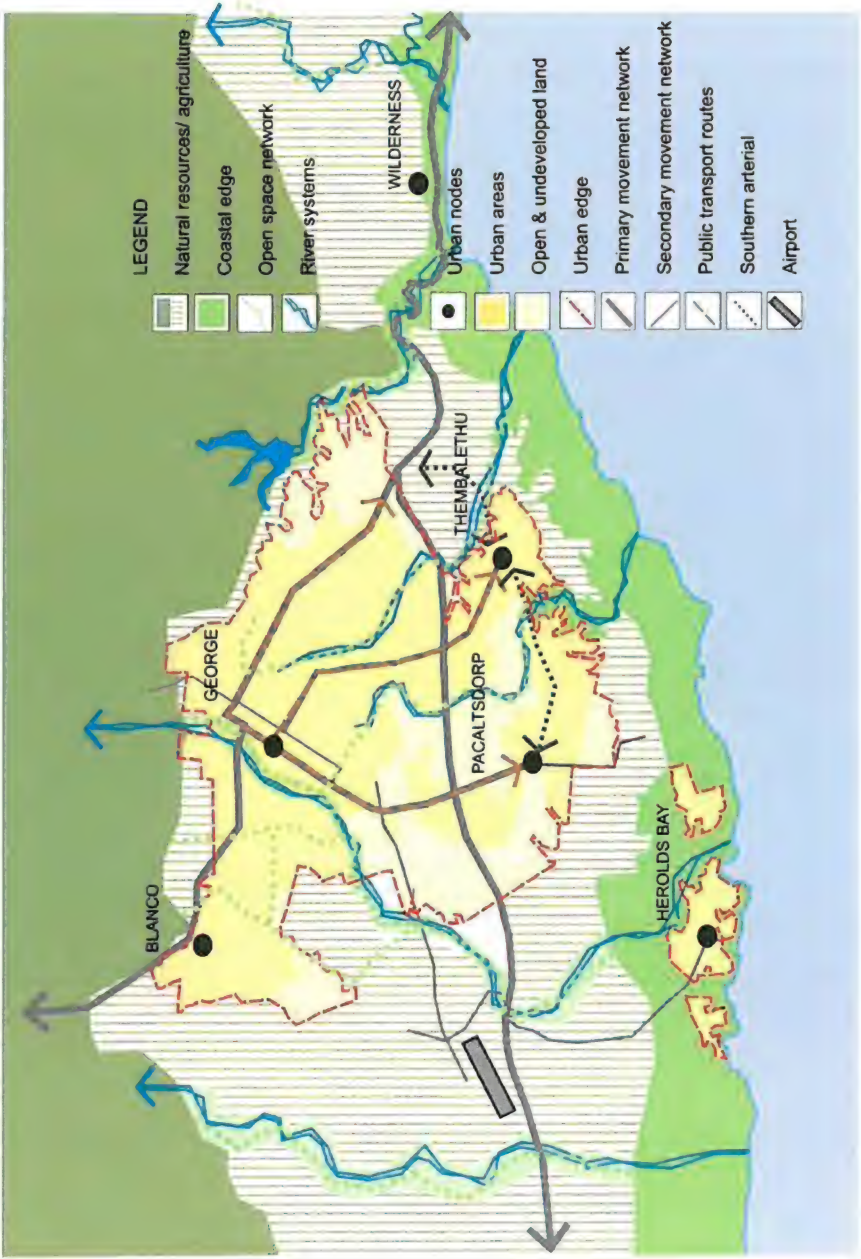


Diagram 5: Integrated Transport Network

(c) Renew and upgrade degraded urban areas and dysfunctional human settlements

Many of the Municipality's urban areas are degraded, others are dysfunctional (e.g. the informal settlements). Areas prioritised for renewal and upgrading are described below.

i. Urban Renewal area 1: George CBD

Whilst the development of the Garden Route Mall and associated activities has impacted negatively on the George central business district (CBD), the area's established public facilities and extensive property investments are significant assets that need to be used optimally.

The Municipality will maintain and strengthen the CBD as George's primary economic activity centre. Key spatial actions related to the CBD are:

- Prevent the trend of "dispersed" business development in the CBD, specifically the spread of business development into surrounding residential areas.
- Retain office activities in the CBD.
- Use the development of a new central bus terminus as an urban regeneration project to renew the corridor from York Street to the station and between Cathedral and Market Streets.
- Investigate the development of a centralised regional office complex for the Provincial Government of the Western Cape in the CBD.
- Support residential densification along key CBD routes. The SDP for the CBD indicates that at densities of 80 units/ ha an additional 4 000 households can be accommodated over the next 15 years, and over the long term, possibly up to 28 000 households. A range of housing types is foreseen.

including government led social housing and private sector delivery of "gap" housing

- Upgrade the CBD's public spaces, parking facilities and landscaping so that the area functions as a vibrant living, working, shopping and entertainment hub during the day and in the evenings.
- Extend trading hours.
- Incentivise private investment in the upgrading and redevelopment of the CBD's buildings.
- Investigate establishing a special purpose agency to assist with the management and development of the CBD.

Detailed directives for the development and management of the George CBD are contained in the Draft George CBD Local Structure Plan (Spatial Development Plan), May 2009.

ii. Urban Renewal area 2: Blanco

Originally Blanco developed as a distinct settlement from George, but now it is an integral part of the George urban area. Despite significant "estate" type development in the area, it has managed to retain many historic buildings and its unique pastoral village character and ways of life.

The Municipality will maintain the present environmental, rural and settlement character of Blanco. To this end it will:

- Maintain 'tight' urban edges to protect the rural character of the area.
- Apply land use management guidelines to protect the human scale and pastoral character of the village (including the placement of buildings close to street boundaries).

- Permit sensitive mixed use development and densification along major routes (George Street and Montagu Street), including tourism-related facilities.
- Allow infill residential development to densities of 20-30 units/ha on identified vacant land parcels.

The proposed Western By-pass affects Blanco. Four alignment options for this route were investigated as part of the EIA process associated with the project. Environmental approval was given in July 2010 for the Gwaing - Blanco alignment in the Northern Sector and quarry alignment alternative 3 for the Southern Sector. This route must be considered for all future developments taking place in this area.

Detailed directives for the development and management of Blanco are contained in the Draft Blanco Local Structure Plan (Spatial Development Plan), May 2009.

iii. Urban Renewal area 3: George South East

George South East comprises older and newer residential areas, predominantly planned in the apartheid era for the "Coloured" community south and west of the industrial area and north of the N2.

Given the background of the area, it is predominantly residential in nature (with a considerable proportion of informal dwellings), underprovided in places of work and social facilities, and poorly integrated with the rest of George.

The Municipality will promote urban renewal and integration in the area. This includes:

- Focused urban renewal through mixed use development, comprising a range of housing types at Borchersds, Rosemoor, the cemetery area, commonage south of the industrial area and a number of smaller vacant sites. At a density of 30-40 units/ha 2 000 – 3 400 housing opportunities could be provided in these areas.
- Upgrade roads for better integration with the rest of George and the industrial area.

Detailed directives for the development and management of George South East are contained in the Draft George South East Local Structure Plan (Spatial Development Plan), May 2009.

iv Urban Renewal area 4: Pacaltsdorp

Historically Pacaltsdorp developed as an independent settlement, distinct from George. Albeit part of the greater George urban area today, the area remains predominantly residential in nature.

The restructuring agenda for Pacaltsdorp is similar to that pursued for Thembalethu. Specifically:

- Limited expansion up to the urban edge of Pacaltsdorp, but in the long term spatial growth will be directed towards the Gwaing River and coast in accordance with the phasing set-out in the Pacaltsdorp/Hans Moes Kraal Local Structure Plan.
- Active support for the development of the Pacaltsdorp commercial centre as an activity centre and node. Significant opportunity exists for infill development and higher density development (approximately 70 ha of land is available and densities as high as 80 units/ha are envisaged).

- Significant new housing opportunity for a range of income groups on the strategically located Erf 325 and Syferfontein sites.
- Sufficient provision of public- and social infrastructure to accommodate the future growth and development of Pacaltsdorp should receive priority.
- Greater attention to the provision of community facilities in association with upgrading and housing delivery projects.
- The development of Beach Road as a corridor route and development of a "CBD" alongside the road.
- Protection of public access to the Gwaing river mouth.
- Possible location of "special attractions", including science and technology enterprises, and allied research and training facilities, on the Hans Moes Kraal coast. This possibility is currently the subject of a precinct level study.

Detailed directives for the development and management of Pacaltsdorp are contained in the Draft Pacaltsdorp/Hans Moes Kraal Local Structure Plan (Spatial Development Plan), February 2009.

v. Urban Renewal area 5: Thembalethu

Thembalethu was originally developed in the apartheid era as a dormitory residential area for "African" residents.

The provision of services to areas either not serviced or underprovided with services, and the spatial integration of Thembalethu with the rest of George, is a municipal priority. Specific actions being undertaken in Thembalethu are:

- The completion of the Asazani informal settlement upgrading programme. A key objective of the programme is to provide housing on infill sites as opposed to on the

- outskirts of Thembalethu (pressure for growth southwards to the coast is specifically resisted).
- Increasing housing choice in the area through the provision of higher density options at commercial nodes and along Sandkraal Road (options would include social housing).
- The development of Sandkraal Road as an activity route and location for mixed use development, integrating Thembalethu with the rest of George.
- Strengthening the Sandkraal Road/ Tabata Street commercial node as the primary mixed use activity node in Thembalethu (this would include the location of major community facilities in association with the node).
- Establishing smaller commercial nodes at the Sandkraal Road/ 27th Street intersection and the Sandkraal Road/ Southern Ring Road intersection.
- Establishing light industry on the rehabilitated clay mining area.
- Establishing the Church House complex as a cultural centre and tourism attraction in Tembaletu.
- Support for urban agriculture, small farming and commercial farming activities.

Detailed directives for the development and management of Thembalethu are contained in the Draft Thembalethu Spatial Development Plan, June 2009.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 4.2:

Strengthening the Economic Vitality

4.2.1 Preamble

A central theme of the Municipal IDP is that the area's future prospects are directly dependent on the performance of the local economy, of which the greater George urban complex is the hub of activity. The Municipality Economic Development Plan, April 2012, stipulates the Municipality's commitment to building investor confidence in the area. The SDF should include spatial strategies to diversify and strengthen the local economy.

4.2.2 Problem Statement

The George municipal area has not escaped the ravages of the current global economic recession. Unemployment is entrenched, poverty pervasive, and the future of existing business is under threat. The Municipal Economic Development Plan recognised this and stipulates that within context of economic growth and development and given South Africa's history it is not a viable option to leave business development and investment decisions to the market alone. For this reason it is imperative that the George Municipality intervenes strategically in the development arena as follows:

- i. Improve functionality of markets;
- ii. Facilitating catalytic projects, that level the playing field for entrepreneurial activity,
- iii. Facilitating growth in sectors of strategic priority,
- iv. Manage mechanisms that organise buying and selling, channel the flow of information but at the same time do not distort the market by creating unfair competition.

The challenge is to re-instil investor and consumer confidence by improving service delivery and creating an environment conducive to investment. The SDF recognised this and identifies economic opportunity areas where the local service economy can be strengthened, and livelihood opportunities for poor households increased.

4.2.3 General Policy Guidelines:

Guidelines for the development of the George space economy includes:

- Open-up opportunities for diversifying the local economy into the research and educational sectors in the Hans Moes Kraal precinct.
- Targeting strategic land parcels for development to diversify and strengthen the local economy.
- Actively seek to attract development sectors not strongly presented in George Municipality, specifically those that can benefit from the area's unique environment and regional accessibility and will benefit surrounding communities.
- Seek to increase residential densities in nodes and along the public transport routes to improve thresholds required for enterprises to develop.

4.2.4 Strategies

To address these challenges and develop the economy of George to the benefit of all its inhabitants, the Municipality are pursuing the following spatial development strategies:

(a) Enhance the Regional and Local Space Economy

George Municipality forms part of the Southern Cape and Klein Karoo regions (see Diagram 6: George as part of the Broader Region). Whilst a strategy for the development and management of the regional space economy is beyond the scope of George Municipality's SDF, it is important to align the individual strategies of key towns in the region. Developing and managing George in a manner which supports the sustainability of the broader region implies:

- Protecting and expanding natural and agricultural assets which contribute to the regional economy.
- Supporting cross-boundary land use, management and conservation initiatives.
- Maintaining and expanding the regional potential of key infrastructure and facilities (e.g. the airport).
- Maintaining and expanding services which serve in the needs of the region (e.g. the higher order industrial services and educational facilities role of George).



Diagram 6: George as part of a broader region

(b) Strategic Developments to Diversify and Strengthen the Economy

George's Economic Development Strategy focuses on using established infrastructure and facilities to strengthen and expand the area's industrial, commercial and services economic base, as well as using the area's natural capital, unique lifestyle offering, and established tourist facilities to broaden the base of the local economy. The Municipality has identified the following sectoral opportunities to diversify and strengthen the local economy:

- Attracting science and technology enterprises, and allied research and training facilities.
- Extending the range of sport, recreation and cultural facilities offered in the greater George area.
- Establishing George as a national conference centre with associated accommodation.

In addition to the revitalisation of **George CBD** (see Urban Renewal proposals), the following precincts are earmarked for the realisation of these economic opportunities (see Diagram 7: Existing and proposed nodes of economic activity):

- i. The **Eastern Gateway** mixed-use node, comprising the Garden Route Mall, surrounding vacant land, the Destiny Africa site and underutilised land adjacent to the N2. It is here that commercial activity can be strengthened, and new cultural and conference facilities established.
- ii. The **Hans Moes Kraal precinct**, which has the locational attributes to become a 'high-tech' hub accommodating science, technology, research, training and related enterprises. The Municipality has initiated a precinct level planning study to investigate appropriate means of unlocking this special investment node's potential.
- iii. The **Western Gateway** industrial node, comprising the western expansion of the existing industrial area, which is readily accessible to both the airport and N2.

Where a business and environmental case can be made for opening-up these precincts for development, the Municipality will set in motion processes to amend the urban edge (if required) and grant the required land use rights. In addition the necessary public infrastructure and facilities will be provided.

(c) Consolidate and reinforce nodes of economic activity

The roles of the existing and proposed nodes of economic activity in the greater George urban areas are outlined in Table 3: Existing and proposed Nodes of Economic Activity, below, and their spatial configuration is illustrated in Diagram 7: Existing and proposed nodes of economic activity.

A network of mixed use nodal centres accessible to surrounding communities is being developed at strategic locations in the George urban area, within which higher order facilities and business activities are concentrated (see Diagram 6: George as part of a broader region).

The primary economic centre remains George CBD. The strategy is to revitalise and redevelop it into a fully-fledged city centre that contains a variety of complementary activities, as well as a substantially larger residential component than at present (see George CBD Spatial Development Plan for detailed proposals).

Thembalethu, Pacaltsdorp and Blanco are being developed as secondary economic activity centres (see their respective SDPs for detailed proposals). The Garden Route Mall precinct forms the nucleus of a prospective Eastern Gateway mixed-use node, and the current industrial area forms the nucleus of a prospective Western Gateway economic node.

Outside the George urban area the business centres of towns and villages are being consolidated and reinforced, and the

decentralisation of economic activity curtailed.

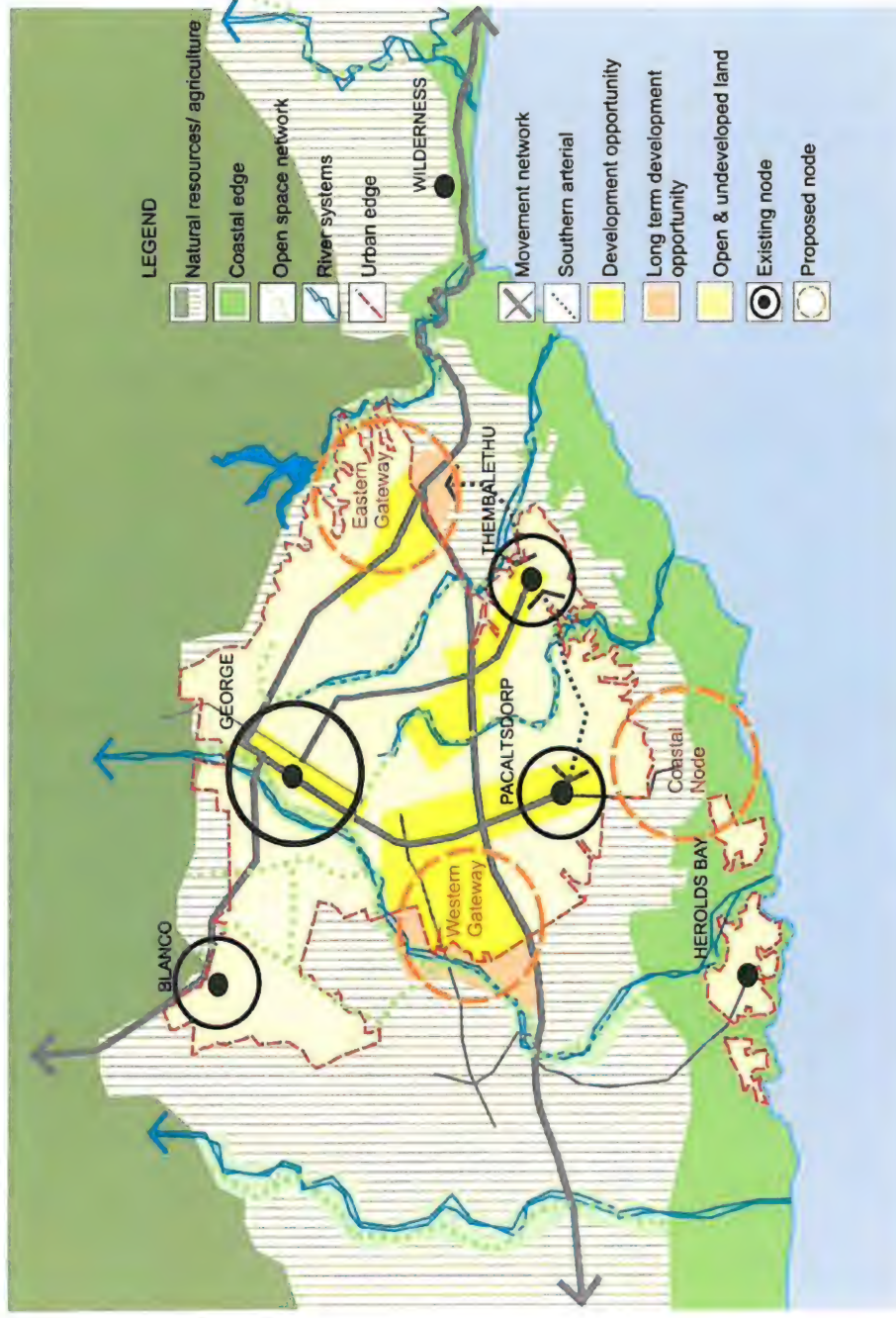


Diagram 7: Existing and proposed nodes of economic activity

Table 3: Existing and Proposed Nodes of Economic Activity

NODE	ROLE
George CBD	Primary activity centre of the city of George, redeveloped to accommodate a vibrant mix of residential, commercial, office and public facilities.
Eastern Gateway mixed-use	New sub-regional mixed-use node, focused on the commercial potential of the N2, but also containing a mix of conference, cultural, residential and work opportunities.
Pacaltsdorp CBD	Pacaltsdorp town centre, second order business node containing a mix of residential, commercial and public facilities.
Thembalethu CBD	Thembalethu town centre, second order business node containing a mix of residential, commercial and public facilities.
Blanco CBD	Blanco town centre, second order business node containing a mix of residential, commercial and public facilities.
Hans Moes Kraal 'Hi-Tech' hub	Future special investment node, targeted at science and technology enterprises, and allied research and training facilities as well as conferencing facilities.
Western Gateway Industrial	New sub-regional industrial node in proximity to the N2 and airport, targeted at S Cape manufacturing, freight and logistics, and service industries.

(d) Infrastructure Services Provision

To ensure the efficient use of existing assets and maximise development opportunities associated with them, existing infrastructure within the urban edge of George is being used to leverage more intensive forms of urban development. For example, the local area SDPs identify vacant and underutilised land between historically separated communities for mixed-use development, specifically in proximity to the intersections off the N2 and along the routes linking Pacaltsdorp and Thembalethu to the old George CBD.

Similarly, the proposed "Eastern Gateway" development (i.e. Destiny Africa site) will be used to leverage private sector funded extensions to bulk infrastructure that will serve the greater urban area. To improve the viability of existing businesses and optimise the use of available infrastructure, the local area SDPs promote densification in suitable built-up areas, and target strategically located vacant land for infill urban development.

Furthermore bulk infrastructure is being augmented to allow for the development of vacant land inside the urban edge in Pacaltsdorp.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 4.3:

Creating Quality Living Environments

4.3.1 Preamble

If it is to become 'a city for all reasons' George needs to offer all residents access to the services and facilities of city living. It also needs to ensure that those living in other towns or villages have access to basic services and facilities. The challenge is to ensure that social investment not only addresses basic human needs, but also develops the human capital needed for a thriving and prosperous service economy.

4.3.2 Problem Statement

The current system of human settlements in the municipal area is dominated by George as the primary regional service centre, and a number of much smaller towns, villages and hamlets which are based on the retirement market, tourism and recreation, and agricultural and forestry activity. The main challenge is to manage the development and growth of the urban and rural living environments to ensure ongoing sustainability and affordability whilst providing in the needs of the communities.

4.3.3 General Policy Guidelines:

Guidelines for the development and management of George's human settlements are:

- Managing the direction and form of new urban growth so that it is sustainable.
- Promote responsible growth management for sustainability.

- Focus on making settlements "better", through inward growth and development, as opposed to making them spatially bigger.
- Developing and maintaining a system of interdependent settlements, with distinct roles and a complementary mix of activities.
- Focusing productive investment in the regional centre of George, supporting its emergence as a fully-fledged city that is socially integrated and has a diversified economic base.
- Maintaining a compact settlement form to facilitate internal settlement restructuring and integration of activities for better efficiency in service delivery and better use of resources.
- Avoiding investing in "greenfields" residential developments that are detached from the existing network of human settlements.
- Opening-up suitable special coastal areas for new economic development, in proximity to poor areas and linked to other parts of George.
- Investing in improving the social inclusivity of human settlements.
- Promoting a form of urban development respectful of the environment and historic development patterns.
- Enhancing existing river corridors and open spaces to create functional open spaces connected to each other
- Promoting development that supports public transport initiatives and non-motorised transport.
- Curtailing 'gated' residential developments and promoting 'open' developments that make use of other forms of security (e.g. CCTV cameras, security patrols).
- Intensifying existing urban centres with revitalisation programmes, densification and investment in public spaces.
- Protecting bio-diversity and heritage assets within urban areas.

- Support, in the first instance, development where existing services capacity could be utilised.
- Support “green management” strategies for all municipal services (building on existing work in water services to include, for example, compulsory green energy installations in building development, grey water reticulation, etc).
- Support the viability of public transport along proposed routes through facilitating higher density, mix use in proximity to these routes.
- Support the development of a new central bus terminus as an urban regeneration project to renew the corridor from York Street to the station and between Cathedral and Market Streets.

4.3.4 Strategies

(a) Sustainable Urban Growth Management

The Municipality’s approach to managing the direction and form of future urban growth in George is based on the approach to maintain a clear urban edge around all settlements – large and small – in the municipal area.

Based on research into the medium term requirements for new urban land, the suitability of surrounding land for urban development, and potential for inward urban growth (i.e. through infill of vacant and underutilised land and densification of existing areas) – an urban edge for George has been delineated (Map 5: The Urban Edge).

Recent studies indicate that there are in excess of 29 000 even available for future residential development – at various stages of approvals and development. – within the confines of the proposed urban edge. This excludes significant low cost (subsidy) housing development opportunities. It is therefore sensible to maintain a

relatively conservative urban edge around George. At this stage improving George does not require making it spatially bigger, but rather using existing urban areas better. When available land inside the urban edge has been developed, George’s long term spatial growth direction, beyond the current urban edge, is to the south-west up to the Gwaing River and Coast (See Map 6: Future Growth Direction).

Besides the greater George area, urban edges have also been delineated around all other human settlements in the municipal area, as detailed in the SDPs. Guidelines for urban growth management and development for the settlements Surrounding George are as follows:

i. Herold’s Bay

Herold’s Bay is a historic coastal recreation and holiday destination. Herold’s Bay Lower comprises the old seaside village, while Herold’s Bay Upper comprises more recent residential development located along the higher-lying plateau. Four residential estates have been agreed to in this area over the last number of years.

The Municipality will maintain the present environmental, rural and settlement character of the area. To this end it will:

- Permit very limited additional development in Herold’s Bay Lower, save for redevelopment and alterations sensitive to the “village-style” of the area, the amenity of adjoining properties and view-sheds.
- Support compact development in areas approved for further residential development.
- Support the development of a neighbourhood commercial centre.
- Resist any form of expansion, densification or development of the buffer zones of residential, eco and golf estates.
- No further high density developments (Flats etc.).

Detailed directives for the development and management of Herold's Bay are contained in the Draft Herold's Bay Local Structure Plan (Spatial Development Plan), May 2009.

ii. **Victoria Bay/ Kraaibosch South**

Victoria Bay is a small seaside resort and well-visited recreational area. Kraaibosch South is predominantly a rural residential area. The area's topography, the Kaaiman's River and built character is unique, and has contributed to its increased popularity as a place of recreation, vacation and permanent living. There are approximately 50 dwellings in the Victoria Bay rural area, 12 dwellings in the seaside settlement and four dwellings along the Kaaimans River.

The Municipality will maintain the present environmental, rural and settlement character of the area. To this end it will:

- Restrict development in Victoria Bay to existing building footprints and height.
- Manage applications for subdivision and land use in the surrounding area in a manner that maintains the rural and scenic character of the area and do not place an additional burden on service infrastructure.

Detailed directives for the development and management of Victoria Bay/ Kraaibosch South are contained in the Draft Victoria Bay/ Kraaibosch South Local Structure Plan (Spatial Development Plan), May 2009.

iii. **Wilderness, Touwsranteen and Hoekwil**

Wilderness is one of the most popular tourism and residential destinations along the Garden Route, based on its unique terrestrial.

aquatic and marine assets, outstanding rural and townscape qualities, and recreational amenity value. Threats to the area include the subdivision of smallholdings, expansion of poorly located and serviced informal areas, and insensitive building development.

The Municipality will maintain the present environmental, rural and settlement character of the area. To this end it will:

- Not permit expansion of residential areas beyond the urban edge, with the exception of Hoekwil (where a node has been identified), and Touwsranteen where growth has to be accommodated.
- Prohibit significant densification of existing residential areas (except through group/ town housing and resort development on land available within the urban edge).
- Not formalise the two informal residential areas in Kleinkrantz and Wilderness Heights, and promote their residents relocating to Touwsranteen where appropriate services can be delivered and community facilities provided.
- Support further tourism development in the Village to enhance its role as the primary business node in Wilderness.
- Support nodal development at Hoekwil and Touwsranteen.
- No development should impact negatively on the lakes area, crest skyline and green boundaries.

Detailed directives for the development and management of Wilderness and related settlements are contained in the Draft Wilderness-Lakes-Hoekwil Local Structure Plan (Spatial Development Plan), March 2011.

v. Uniondale

Uniondale is the largest service centre in the former DMA. The Municipality will:

- Maintain the agricultural and natural surround of the town.
- Improve road infrastructure servicing the town.
- Improve basic services delivered to residents.
- Improve the provision of public facilities.

Detailed directives for the development and management of Uniondale are included in the Eden District Management Area Spatial Development Framework, March 2004 (prepared prior to the inclusion of Wards 24 and 25 as part of George Municipality).

(b) City Activity Nodes Hierarchy

The Municipality is directing public and private fixed investment to existing settlements that have economic development potential. In this way, the impact of public and private investment is maximised, the majority of residents benefit, and the Municipality's natural and productive landscapes are protected.

To this end the Municipality are developing and managing human settlements in the municipal area in accordance with their functional role, as tabulated below and illustrated in Diagram 8: Overall environmental and rural spatial concept and Settlement Hierarchy and Map 7: Urban and Rural settlements.

Table 4: George Municipal Settlement Hierarchy

SETTLEMENT	FUNCTION / ROLE
Larger urban settlements, towns and cities	
1 Greater George	Significant regional commercial, service and

(incl. Blanco, Pacaltsdorp, Thembalethu)	administrative centre, industrial node, transport and logistics hub; an emerging "regional" city with well-integrated residential and higher order activity centres.
2 Wilderness	Coastal residential, tourism, and local business node, recreation area.
2 Uniondale	Rural service centre
3 Herold's Bay	Coastal residential village (including self contained resorts), recreation area.
3 Touwsranteen	Dormitory residential area with local services.
4 Hoekwil	Dormitory residential area with local services.
4 Victoria Bay	Coastal residential village, recreation area.
4 Kleinkrantz	Coastal residential village, recreation area.
4 Haarlem	Dormitory residential area with local services.

Small rural settlements, places and areas

Avontuur	Agricultural settlement held by one land owner.
Barandas	Agglomeration of small holdings and houses focused on old station.
Bergplaas	Remote forestry village.
Collinshoek	Remote forestry village.
De Vlugg	Small settlement based on tourism and limited agriculture.
Eseljacht	Significant rural agricultural area.
Geelhoutboom	Significant rural agricultural area.
Herold	Agricultural settlement located on commercial farm.
Hoogekraal	Significant rural agricultural area.
Noll	Agricultural settlement consisting out of a number of small holdings.
Roorivier	Agglomeration of farm worker houses related to two commercial farms.
Sinksbrug	Significant rural agricultural area
Waboomskraal	Agricultural settlement located on commercial farm.



Diagram 8: Overall environmental and rural spatial concept and Settlement Hierarchy

(c) Strategic vacant land to take up new development demand

Through the process of preparing the detailed George SDF and local area SDPs, strategic vacant land parcels inside the urban edge that are suitable for development in the short to medium term have been identified. The local area SDPs and George HSP sets out when and how these development opportunities will be realised.

Numerous smaller parcels of land suitable for “greenfields” urban development exists inside the urban edge, as well as a number of larger scale opportunities on publicly owned land (e.g. in Pacaltsdorp, Thembalethu) and on privately owned land (e.g. Kraatbosch and the “Destiny Africa” site). Over the longer term, the Eastern Gateway site is expected to develop into a sub-regional mixed use node, and the Western Gateway site into an industrial node.

In realising these economic opportunities it is the intention not to replicate Apartheid “segregated” spatial patterns, but to promote socially integrative and sustainable city development.

Strategic land parcels inside the urban edge that are suitable for future development are indicated in the respective Spatial Development Plans and other studies conducted by the Municipality.

(d) Densification of Urban Areas

To reduce land consumption, deliver services and facilities to households more cost effectively, and to establish the thresholds for viable public transport systems - national and provincial government have set municipalities the target of increasing the density of urban areas to an average of 25 dwelling units/hectare gross.

Table 5 below summarises opportunities to increase densities in the greater George urban area and in larger settlements surrounding George, without compromising the character of these areas.

(e) Housing, Social & Public Facilities

George has a huge backlog in the provision of subsidy housing, as well as a high demand for entry level “Gap” housing opportunities. All the communities also do not have equal access to social and public infrastructure. To address these issues the following principles should be promoted and considered in future human settlement planning by the Municipality:

- Actively support the reservation and protection of municipally owned land as an asset to assist in:
 - Funding for infrastructure and public facilities associated with the municipal housing project pipeline.
 - Achieving social integration and living opportunities closer to existing facilities and/ or amenity.
 - Identify land specifically for subsidy housing projects (See Map 8: Future Residential Developments)
- Actively support inclusionary housing projects within the urban edge of all settlements in the municipal area.
- Actively support the development of GAP housing in the George CBD and other nodes identified as well as along the public transport routes which connects them.
- Rationalise the provision of facilities in line with the findings and recommendations of a public and social infrastructure study.
- Ensure that new large scale human settlement development includes the full range of public facilities required by local communities.

- As far as possible locate public facilities in association with major nodes and public transport routes.

Table 5: Densification of Urban Areas

AREA	DENSIFICATION PROPOSALS
George	
CBD	Densification along key CBD routes of up to 80 units/ ha.
Blanco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive mixed use development and densification along major routes (George Street and Montagu Street) • Infill residential development to densities of 20-30 units/ ha on identified vacant land parcels.
George South East	Densities of 30-40 units/ ha for new development at Borchers, Rosemoor, the cemetery area, and commonage south of the industrial area (and smaller vacant sites).
Pacaltsdorp	Densities as high as 80 units/ ha at the commercial centre.
Thembaletu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overall density of 25 units/ ha is proposed. • Higher densities of 40 units/ ha is proposed at commercial nodes and along Sandkraal Road.
Herold's Bay	No significant densification given the specific rural and built character of the area.
Herold's Bay Lower	No significant densification given the specific rural and built character of the area.
Herold's Bay Upper	Infill within designated/ agreed settlement areas and to agreed development parameters.
Victoria Bay/ Kraaibosch South	
Victoria Bay	No significant densification given the specific built character of the area.
Kraaibosch South	No significant densification given the specific rural character of the area.
Wilderness	
Wilderness	No significant densification of existing residential areas (except through group/ town housing and resort development on land available within the urban edge).

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 4.4:

Safeguarding the Environmental Integrity and Assets

4.4.1 Preamble

The Municipality needs to safeguard its environmental assets (i.e. biodiversity, cultural heritage and scenic resources), as these underpin the local economy and form the basis of the Garden Route brand and lifestyle offering. The Municipality's IDP emphasises the sustainable use of its environmental assets, and the Municipal SDF needs to include this aspect into its spatial development strategy.

4.4.2 Problem Statement

Notwithstanding the area's rich and varied natural capital, it remains a sensitive and vulnerable environment that the Municipality are the stewards of. The challenge is ensuring the ongoing functioning of eco-system services, that climate change is taken seriously, and the Municipality's towns and rural areas are developed sustainably. This necessitates protection and strengthening of the biodiversity network, and cultural and scenic landscapes. Whilst the Municipality's natural assets and productive rural landscapes need to be safeguarded, they also need to be opened up to all – particularly those denied access in the apartheid era.

4.4.3 General Policy Guidelines:

Guidelines for the Management of the George Environment include:

- Adopt and use the new landscape-wide Critical Biodiversity Area information and mapping emanating from the Garden

Route Initiative (GRI) as primary determinant of how to develop and manage the rural component of the municipal area.

- Actively support the consolidation, extension and linkage of the Garden Route's network of formally protected areas (through, inter-alia, the roll-out of the newly established Garden Route National Park).
- Manage urban and rural land uses in a manner that ensures that landscapes linking critical biodiversity areas can function as ecological corridors (i.e. along the coast and along the rivers that link the coast to the mountains).
- Maintain reasonable public access to nature areas for all citizens and visitors.
- Resist "new" coastal, estuarine or inland residential development which is not integrated with existing settlements.
- Protect natural and productive resources
- Protect the Garden Route Identity, which includes consideration for the new N2 alignment that crosses the lakes areas. The most suitable alignment should be determined through an environmental impact assessment (EIA) process.

4.4.4 Strategies

- (a) Establish a city-wide open space system and environmental corridors**

The natural assets of George are being used to "anchor" and structure the emerging city (see Diagram 9). A detailed open space study has been commissioned towards putting in place an interconnected system of urban ecological corridors, connecting the mountains to the sea. Areas for active and passive recreational facilities (e.g. sports fields, jogging and cycling trails, etc.), and land suitable for urban agriculture has been set aside along these

'green' corridors. A city-wide open-space system will be developed to serve all residents.

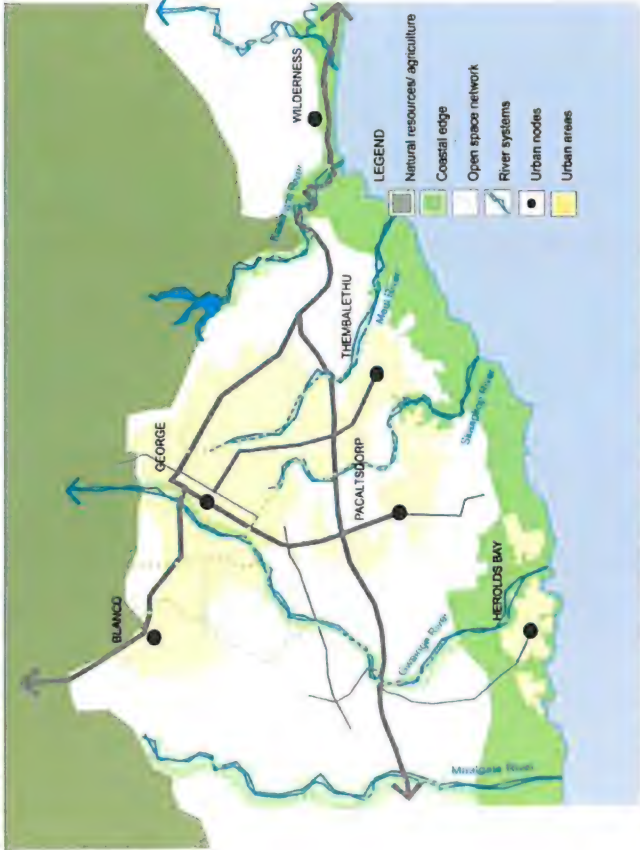


Diagram 9: City-wide Open Space Systems for George

(b) Maintaining the functionality of Critical Biodiversity Areas

Following from the GRI and a separate study of the DMA, the status and significance of biodiversity at regional landscape level was recently mapped. The Municipality have merged these two sets of Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) data to provide full coverage of the new George municipal area. The CBA map (see Map 9: Critical Biodiversity Areas) shows the spatial patterns of biological diversity in the municipal area, as well as how these patterns interrelate to support ecological processes (e.g. animal migration, pollination, etc) that extend beyond municipal boundaries.

The CBA map provides a synthesis of biodiversity information that is of use to those planning or undertaking different rural land use activities (e.g. cultivation, grazing, tourist resorts, etc). For the Municipality's SDF the CBA map provides important indicators as to how suitable rural landscapes are for different activities.

Definitions of the different categories shown on the CBA map is summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Critical Biodiversity Areas

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Protected Areas (PAs)	Terrestrial, aquatic (water) and/or marine areas that are formally protected in terms of the National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003) and/or Marine Living Resources Act (107 of 1998).
Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)	Areas that need to be safeguarded in order to meet national biodiversity thresholds, or required to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems, including the delivery of ecosystem services.
Ecological Support Areas (ESAs)	Areas required to prevent the degradation of Protected Areas and Critical Biodiversity Areas (although these areas are often heavily degraded or transformed, they still play an important role in supporting ecological processes). No further intensification of land-use activities should be permitted and they should be prioritized for rehabilitation, where possible.
Other Natural Areas (ONAs)	Areas that not currently required to meet biodiversity thresholds or to support important ecological processes. However, in the future, if there is loss of Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas, such areas may eventually be reclassified as Critical Biodiversity Areas. Therefore, in all decision making, the precautionary principle needs to be applied.
No Natural Areas Remaining (NINAR)	Areas that have been irreversibly transformed through development (e.g. urban development, plantation, agriculture) and are not required as Ecological Support Areas. These areas are referred to as No Natural Areas

Remaining. They no longer contribute to the biodiversity of the area.

(c) Spatial Planning Categories

In line with the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF), George Municipality have delineated their jurisdictional area into Spatial Planning Categories (SPCs). These SPCs are not development proposals and do not confer or take away development rights. They are based on the CBA map, and they clarify the inherent land use suitability of different landscapes. As such SPCs are a tool that the Municipality uses to assess the desirability of applications for a change in rural land use.

Map 10: Spatial Planning Categories, shows the delineation of George Municipality's rural areas into SPCs. In addition to the SPC map, the relevant PSDF Guidelines for Rural Land Use Planning and Management are presented In Appendix A. These Guidelines assist the Municipality assess the suitability of alternative rural land uses in the different SPCs, as well as the appropriate location, form and scale of these activities.

The broad definitions of categories on the SPC map is summarised in the Table 7.

Table 7: Spatial Planning Categories

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Core 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pas, incl. of national parks, provincial nature reserves, designated mountain catchment areas (re: Mountain Catchments Areas Act), forestry reserves, wilderness areas, and marine reserves (in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act). • CBAs which include habitats classified as highly irreplaceable, critically endangered, or endangered terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats. • Areas currently not yet exhibiting high levels of biodiversity loss, but which should be protected and restored in order to ensure that biodiversity pattern and ecological process targets can be met in the most efficient way possible. • ESAs to CBAs. • CBA aquatic buffer areas, including CBA catchment areas. • Coastline areas and areas accommodating coastal processes. • River and ecological corridors (those not classified essential as per the Core 1 definition). • Mountain catchment areas.
Core 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large intact portions and remnants of natural or near natural vegetation not designated as CBAs or ESAs, especially in proximity or adjacent to CBAs and/or ESAs. • Areas designated as ONAs, with extensive and/or intensive agriculture as the dominant land use. • Existing and potential intensive agricultural areas and timber plantations.
Buffer 1	Existing large and smaller towns, villages and hamlets, and all forms of new human settlements.
Buffer 2	
Intensive agric. /plantation Urban	

(d) Mitigating against impacts of Climate Change

As highlighted through the Garden Route Initiative (GRI), the municipal area is vulnerable to two of climate change's most severe impacts, namely sea level rise and freshwater flooding. In response the Municipality will apply the following mitigation strategies:

- i. To prevent flooding of vulnerable coastal properties, natural defences in the form of primary dune systems, estuarine mudflats and sand dunes will be safeguarded from further conversion through urban development or agricultural practices.
- ii. New land use developments will be subject to ecological setbacks along the coast and around freshwater systems in order to maintain the economic and ecological functioning of marine and other aquatic ecosystems.
- iii. Natural landscape corridors will be kept intact to function as ecological process areas (i.e. enable the migration of plants, animals and birds and hence to persist despite changing climatic conditions). Examples of corridors are river valleys extending from inland mountains to the sea, along parts of the escarpment (i.e. the step where the inland plateau drops to the coastal plain) and also along the coast.

(e) Visual Landscapes and Corridors

The study was concluded to determine visual sensitive areas in the George landscape and must be applied to manage visual impacts of developments. General principles include the following:

- The southern slopes of the hills north of the Wilderness Lakes areas, as viewed from the current N2, should be safeguarded against development to maintain the green backdrop and 'wilderness' trademark. Only dwelling houses

- with restricted outbuildings should be allowed in sensitively placed areas on individual properties. Guesthouses which are run from existing dwellings can also be considered. Avoid developing higher than the 280m contour line or on slopes steeper than 1:4.
- Employ the guidelines for managing visually sensitive landscapes set-out in the Garden Route Environmental Management Framework (EMF).
- Gateway precincts must be developed in a visually sound way that attracts visitors to towns and places in the Municipality
- Scenic landscapes and features must be safeguarded.

(f) Heritage resources

- Actively promote the use of the George Architectural and Urban Design Guidelines to ensure development which is appropriate to a "green theme", "garden city" and the public and natural context, of appropriate architectural form and proportion, and is sensitive to heritage.
- Manage heritage places and landscapes in accordance with the findings and recommendations of the Municipality's Heritage Management Plan.

Enhance the Rural Character and Livelihood

With the recent addition of the DMA, George Municipality's rural area is now vast. It is an area which has rich and diverse natural landscapes, as well as a variety of farmed landscapes and plantations. The rural strategy focuses on maintaining ecologically functional and economically productive rural landscapes.

Within the municipal area there are a number of rural villages, hamlets and places - each small settlement with its unique history, sense of place and meaning to its residents. In most cases, residents work on surrounding farms and would prefer to stay where they are, despite limited access to services and facilities, and relatively long distances to larger towns. The economic value of the rural hinterland is also important and this resource base should be managed and protected.

Guidelines for the Management of the rural landscape include:

- The guidelines of the Spatial Planning Categories, detailed in Appendix A, must also be applied as guidelines for rural development.
- Safeguard the municipality's farming and forestry areas as productive landscapes, equal in value to urban land.

(a) **Protect the Productive Landscape**

- Promote integrated rural development as a building block of the municipal space economy, through support for new livelihood and business opportunities in the agricultural, fishing, forestry, tourism and conservation sectors as part of the roll-out of land, agrarian and marine reform programs.
- Prevent the establishment of new rural settlements, and accommodate the services, facilities or functions required by rural communities in existing rural settlements.
- Maintain a system and hierarchy of interdependent settlements, with distinct roles and a complementary mix of activities in the municipal area – See 4.3.4(c) (George remains the primary urban activity and service centre, with a number of small, specialist settlements, predominantly focused on coastal living, tourism and/ or recreation, agriculture and forestry).
- Direct public investment towards settlements that have economic development potential.
- The Municipality to supply basic services to all rural communities it is responsible for. Where rural development programmes are initiated in the municipal area, the Municipality will support the use of existing settlements as base from which to deliver basic services and facilities to rural communities, as opposed to developing new rural settlements.

forestry) and safeguard the natural and scenic assets which underpin the tourism economy.
This strategy entails:

- Managing all aspects of the Municipality's rural areas in a manner which respects nature and sustains the functionality of ecosystem services.
- Areas of conservation worth (i.e. critical terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity areas, and ecological support areas) are consolidated as far as possible;
- The entire rural area is managed to sustain ecosystem services (e.g. supply of clean water);
- Adopting and using the landscape-wide biodiversity information and mapping emanating from the Garden Route Initiative (GRI) as primary determinant of how to develop and manage the rural component of the municipal area.
- Consolidating, extending and linking the Garden Route's network of formally protected areas (through, inter-alia, the roll-out of the newly established Garden Route National Park).
- Actively supporting Cape Nature's stewardship program to secure conservation status for critical biodiversity areas situated on private land that are not currently formally protected.
- Managing urban and rural land uses to ensure that landscapes linking critical biodiversity areas can function as ecological corridors (i.e. along the coast and along the rivers that link the coast to the mountains).
- Safeguarding the municipality's farming and forestry areas as productive landscapes, equal in value to urban land.
- Maintaining a clear "green" edge around all settlements – large and small – in the municipal area.

- Curtailing "new" coastal, estuarine or inland residential development which is not integrated with existing settlements.
- Over time, developing "green management" strategies for all municipal services (building on existing work in water services to include, for example, compulsory green energy installations in building development, grey water reticulation, etc).

Diagram 8 under section 4.3.4(b) illustrates the overall environmental and rural spatial concept for the George municipal area.

(b) Manage the Subdivision of Land

- Subdivision of rural land into small holdings should be avoided, and no new smallholding areas shall be established.
- New sub-divisions less than 1 hectare need to about existing urban areas, the urban edge needs to be amended to incorporate these subdivisions, and they need to be zoned as Estate Housing.
- Subdivisions of between 1 and 3 hectares may be permitted in the historical Rural Occupation areas, and be allocated a Smallholding zoning.
- Existing 1 hectare smallholdings that do not border an urban area also need to be zoned Smallholding.
- An edge should be delineated around all smallholding areas to curtail their outward growth.
- All properties greater than 3 hectares outside of existing smallholding areas are deemed as agricultural properties whose subdivision is subject to the Department of Agriculture's regulations and desirability in terms of rural context and character.

(c) Enhance the Rural Livelihood and promote integrated rural development

Furthermore, the Municipality is promoting integrated rural development in order to realise the following opportunities:

- Improving food, water and energy (e.g. solar and wind powered) security, and restoring natural capital by removing alien plant infestation and adopting conservation oriented farming methods.
- Strengthening current agricultural and forestry activities, and introducing new production technologies and crops (e.g. bio-fuels) in response to climate change.
- Supporting the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRD&LR) in their initiatives to open-up new livelihood and business opportunities in the agricultural, fishing, forestry, tourism and conservation sectors as part of the roll-out of land, agrarian and marine reform programs.
- Enhancing the region's attraction as a tourism and recreation destination by safeguarding the character of its unique natural, cultural and working landscapes, townscapes and seascapes, and opening-up new tourist attractions (e.g. introduction of game in suitable habitats) and facilities in the rural areas.
- Promoting integrated rural development as a building block of the municipal space economy.
- Maintaining reasonable public access to nature areas and the coast for all citizens and visitors.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

In addition to pursuing the spatial strategies outlined in this SDF (See Map 11: Greater George SDF), its implementation is also supported by local area Spatial Development Plans and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Policies in support of equitable and sustainable service delivery and development. These plans and policies reflect how the Municipality's spatial planning and land use management functions contribute to sector objectives.

5.1 PRIORITY ACTIONS

The key tasks that the Municipality's Planning Department need to undertake as part of the implementation of the SDF are listed below. These tasks are in support of the Municipality's overall and sector specific objectives. The focus is on *spatial* tasks: how the spatial planning and land use management functional area can contribute to the achievement of the Municipality's objectives.

- Implement the recommendations of the strategic vacant land study.
- Review past plans prepared for Wards 24 and 25 (i.e. the former District Management Area), and update these so that they align with the George Municipal SDF and can be fully incorporated into the SDF.
- Finalise the George Municipality Integrated Zoning Scheme (to reflect the policy guidelines and proposals of the SDF) and the preparation of overlay zones where necessary.
- Complete the local area precinct plan for the area west of the current industrial area.
- Complete the local area SDF for the Hans Moes Kraal coast, including urban agriculture and opportunity for science, technology and research enterprises.
- Plan for managed land settlement/informal housing in Syferfontein area of Pacaltsdorp.

- Audit all municipal planning policies with a view to rationalising the current suite of policies, particularly those related to subdivision.
- Prepare an information sheet on priority opportunities for private sector assistance and development opportunity.
- Finalise the strategy for the revitalisation of George CBD.
- Prepare a George Municipality "Green Buildings" guide and associated regulatory directives.
- Identify land for GAP housing as part of the Municipality's process to provide GAP housing.
- Explore the reservation and protection of municipally owned land as an asset to assist in:
 - Funding for infrastructure and public facilities associated with the municipal housing project pipeline.
 - Achieving social integration and living opportunities closer to existing facilities and/or amenity.
- Review the SDPs undertaken for the different local areas, and finalise them.

5.2 INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL ZONING SCHEME

George's new Integrated Zoning Scheme and SDF are both integral components of the land use planning and management system the Municipality is introducing. The draft Integrated Zoning Scheme brings together the different Zonings Schemes applicable to towns which were previously not part of the same administration.

The Integrated Zoning Scheme will:

- Support the objectives, policies and proposals of the SDF.
- Incorporate information and guidelines contained in the Critical Biodiversity Area map and Spatial Planning Category map for George Municipality.

As a means to promote the objectives of the SDF, the draft Integrated Zoning Scheme makes provision for "overlay zones". Through the establishment of overlay zones, additional development management provisions (over and above those related to use zones) may be imposed to direct the nature and form of land use and development in a specific area.

Overlay zones could, for example, be prepared for:

- Heritage areas.
- Sensitive environmental areas.
- The urban edge.
- Activity or scenic routes.
- Specific local areas intended for restructuring or accelerated development

5.3 HUMAN SETTLEMENT DESIGN GUIDELINES

Architectural and Urban Design Guidelines have been prepared which apply to all built up areas and new developments in the George municipal area. The Guidelines are aimed at assisting land owners, developers, built environment professionals and the Municipality's Aesthetics Committee.

The Guidelines are based on detailed surveys of the visual and built character of different precincts in the municipal area, including larger settlements surrounding George. In general terms, the Guidelines seek development which:

- Supports a "green theme" and "garden city".
- Respects the extent of "publicness" of its specific context (a distinction is drawn between development which is situated in primary public places, neighbourhood spaces, and residential or suburban places).
- Respects the interface between public and private space.
- Expresses appropriate architectural form and proportion.

- Respects natural context, including topography.
- Is sensitive to heritage.

A questionnaire which supports the Guidelines is a compulsory requirement of applications for building development. Further work on the Guidelines to be undertaken includes:

- Inclusion of the Guidelines as part of the Integrated Zoning Scheme.
- Development of more detailed base information related to sensitive cultural and historic buildings and places.

The detailed design guidelines for human settlement development are contained in the Architectural and Urban Design Guidelines for George Municipality, May 2010

5.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

George Municipality's Planning Department will monitor and evaluate implementation of the following aspects:

- The extent to which the main argument and proposals of the SDF are incorporated into future municipal IDPs.
- The annual review of the SDF as part of the IDP review process (i.e. a discussion on the relevance of the argument and proposals as its stands, and adaptation as and when needed).
- The extent to which the main argument and proposals of the SDF informs sector planning and resource allocation.
- The extent to which the main argument and proposals of the SDF informs land use management decision-making (all reports should include a "qualification" in relation to alignment with CBA and SPC categories and recommendations as well as restructuring).
- Alignment with and progress in implementing the Municipality's Human Settlement Plan.

6. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

The SDF presented in this report gives spatial expression to George Municipality's service delivery and development agenda, and clarifies and directs development and management activities in the Municipality's urban and rural areas.

As demonstrated in Table 8 below, the George Municipal SDF also aligns with key concerns and themes contained in higher level policy frameworks, including the National Spatial Development Perspective, the PSDF, and the Eden District Municipality SDF. As such it establishes a credible spatial framework to replace the statutory spatial plans impacting on George Municipality that were approved in the Apartheid era.

6.2 ACKNOWLEDGING OTHER PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS

Certain recent decisions to amend the old Guide Plan and some pending development applications are not fully consistent with the Municipal SDF's spatial strategies and proposals. The Municipality will engage in dialogue with DEA&DP when these proposed developments are pursued. For the present they will not form part of the current SDF Strategy, but will be resolved between Province and the Municipality before the proposed development can be entertained.

On the agenda are the following developments (See map 12: Non-Conforming Development Proposals):

- i. *Proposed Lagoon Bay Lifestyle Estate*: Council supported the original decision of Province to amend the Guide Plan to

designate the land earmarked for development for urban use. Subsequently environmental authorisation for the proposed development was given, but the land use amended and rights refused by the Department. The applicant lodged an unsuccessful appeal against the Ministers decision. Pending the outcome of an appeal against the judgement, the SDF does not delineate an urban edge around the proposed Lagoon Bay Lifestyle Estate.

- ii. *Proposed Skimmelkrans Development*: Council took a decision that the properties related to this proposed development should be incorporated into the urban edge, notwithstanding the fact that no formal application was lodged. The decision is inconsistent with the SDF in that the proposed development introduces into agricultural land, is not adjacent to existing development, and is far from transport, existing services, social infrastructure and job opportunities.

- iii. *Proposed Dutton's Cove Development*: This proposed lifestyle estate was granted Guide Plan amendment approval, and the EIA is reportedly being undertaken. Given the extensive over supply of available land inside the urban edge for this type of development, it does not form part of the SDF's proposals.

- iv. *Proposed Developments at Hans Moes Kraal*: Various small properties in this precinct have received Guide Plan approvals. Whilst the SDF earmarks Hans Moes Kraal as a future economic development node, it is important that the area is developed in an integrated and coherent manner if the full potential of this unique coastal precinct is to be realised. Ad hoc developments and gated lifestyle estates are not supported here, pending completion of the Hans Moes Kraal SDP.

Table 8: SDF Policy Alignment

POLICY ISSUE	RESPONSE IN THE GEORGE SDF
Procedural and process issues related to SDF preparation SDF preparation process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SDF contains an overall argument for the development and management of the George Municipality. • SDF provides clear direction for the preparation of sector plans. • The SDF recognises higher level planning policy. • Local area SDPs have been prepared for critical areas. • A vacant land survey has been completed. • A survey of public and social facilities is underway.
Detail of planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SDF provides clear direction for the preparation of sector plans. • The SDF recognises higher level planning policy. • Local area SDPs have been prepared for critical areas. • A vacant land survey has been completed. • A survey of public and social facilities is underway.
Substantive issues Promoting settlement in areas with the best prospects for development and growth. Protecting, maintaining and expanding the area's natural assets and identity as the basis for all living, terrestrial and aquatic, and as the foundation of the regional and local economy. Enhancing the productive capacity and livelihood opportunity associated with natural assets. Maximising the productive capacity and livelihood opportunity associated with major public infrastructure investments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hierarchy of settlements has been developed and the role of each settlement determined. • George is to remain as the primary centre and focus for urban activity and expansion. • Critical Biodiversity Area maps have been used to determine Spatial Planning Categories and guidelines for the management of environment/ rural areas. • An overall open space network has been defined for George. • The Hans Moes Kraal coast has been identified for science, technology and research enterprises. • Urban agriculture opportunity has been identified in association with the open space network. • Major development opportunity has been identified in proximity to the airport, existing industrial area and the N2 (the area west of the industrial area and the Eastern Gateway site as new nodes). • The George CBD is a focus for revitalisation, mixed use and increased residential densities. • Focus of major development, infill and densification along key transport routes. • Focussing on George CBD for restructuring and balanced urban development. • Mixed use and increased densities are proposed in nodes and along the public transport routes which connects them in order to increase thresholds required for enterprise development. • A hierarchy of settlements has been developed and the role of each settlement determined. • George is to remain as the primary centre and focus for urban activity and expansion. • The character of rural and coastal villages and places are to be protected. • Clear edges have been defined for settlements to assist in directing development inwards. • Architectural and urban design guidelines have been prepared to ensure that development is sensitive to it context.
Structuring human settlements in a manner where they fulfil interdependent as opposed to competing roles. Making existing settlements better, not bigger, as places of living, work, services and recreation. Respecting current settlement character and	

v. *Proposed Fancourt Retirement Village:* Whilst Council supported the application for the amendment of the Guide Plan for this development, the National Dept of Agriculture refused due to the loss of agricultural land. Pending a decision by province on this application, the SDF does not include it inside the urban edge.

vi. *Proposed Destiny Africa:* Guide Plan amendment approval was granted with the understanding that the original concept proposed will be implemented. Whilst the necessary approvals are in place, the development has not yet commenced, increasing the risk of the lapsing of the environmental authorisation. Whilst the area earmarked for Destiny Africa is consistent with the SDF's medium to long term growth proposals, it is not currently included in the SDF's proposed urban edge. Once there is certainty that the development is proceeding, the urban edge will be amended to include Destiny Africa's development footprint. If Destiny Africa does not go ahead as originally proposed, it will be prudent to review its phasing and

spatial budget in light of the surfeit of developable land available inside George's urban edge.

APPENDIX A: LAND USE GUIDELINES FOR SPATIAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

GUIDELINES FOR CORE SPCs					
DEFINITION OF CORE SPC	PURPOSE OF CORE SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE CORE SPC			CORE SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
Core 1 Areas					
Core 1 Areas are those parts of the rural landscape required to meet biodiversity patterns or ecological processes (i.e. critical biodiversity areas). These include habitats classified as highly irreplaceable, critically endangered, or endangered terrestrial (land), aquatic (rivers, wetlands & estuaries) and marine habitats. These also include areas currently not yet exhibiting high levels of biodiversity loss, but which should be protected and restored in order to ensure	(i) Designate which parts of the rural landscape are of highest conservation importance, and if they are currently protected or not. (ii) Informs expansion of the protected area network. (iii) Delineates areas that must be maintained in, or restored to, a natural state in order to sustain biodiversity patterns and processes and the functionality of ecosystem services. (iv) Identify areas of land that could serve as biodiversity offset receiving areas. (v) In combination with	Essentially 'no-go' areas from a development perspective. Accordingly they should, as far as possible, remain undisturbed by human impact. Conservation management activities such as alien clearing, research and environmental education should be encouraged. Subject to stringent controls the following biodiversity-compatible land uses (i.e. those of very low impact) may be accommodated in Core areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Non-consumptive low impact eco-tourism activities such as	No development is permissible in proclaimed Wilderness Areas. Wherever possible, structures associated with activities in Core Areas should preferably be located in neighbouring Buffer areas. Fine-scale environmentally sensitivity mapping should inform the placement of essential buildings or structures in Core areas (e.g. as per SANParks CDF planning process). Where structures associated with biodiversity-compatible activities are located in Core areas, these should	Where buildings and structures in Core Areas are justifiable, "touch the earth lightly" construction principles should be applied to ensure that development is in harmony with the character of the surrounding landscape and to ensure the maintenance of its natural qualities. The receiving environment and aesthetic qualities of an area must be the determinant of the scale and form of development. Good management practices, with small low density footprints, appropriate technology and design concepts (e.g. Enviro-loos,	(i) Include all formal Protected Areas. (ii) Include all land designated as Critical Biodiversity Areas (public or private) that should be protected and eventually incorporated into the Protected Areas network. (iii) Where possible incentivise incorporation using the following designations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Private Land;Stewardship Agreements or as a Protected Environment or Nature Reserve i.t.o. NEMA or the Protected Areas

GUIDELINES FOR CORE SPCs

DEFINITION OF CORE SPC	PURPOSE OF CORE SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE CORE SPC			CORE SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
<p>biodiversity pattern and ecological process targets/thresholds can be met in the most efficient way possible.</p> <p>Also includes essential biological corridors vital to sustain their functionality.</p> <p>Core 1 areas comprise two components:</p> <p>(i) All areas with formal conservation status (i.t.o. the Protected Areas Act), namely: national parks; provincial nature reserves; designated mountain catchment areas (i.t.o. the Mountain Catchments Areas Act); forestry reserves; wilderness areas; and marine reserves (i.t.o. the Marine Living Resources Act).</p> <p>(ii) Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA), as identified through a</p>	<p>Core 2 Areas, they spatially define the 'core' of the rural landscape's ecological network.</p>	<p>recreation and tourism (e.g. hiking trails, bird and game watching, and visitor overnight accommodation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting of natural resources (e.g. wild flowers for medicinal, culinary or commercial use), subject to EMP demonstrating the sustainability of harvesting. <p>Where Core areas are identified on land that has no formal conservation status (e.g. private farm), no further loss of natural habitat should occur.</p> <p>Given the often high visual or aesthetic value of these landscapes, no large-scale eco-tourism developments to be permitted.</p> <p>Land consolidation should be encouraged and sub-division prohibited.</p>	<p>preferably be located on currently disturbed footprints.</p> <p>Restrict development in Mountain Catchment Areas in order to maintain their high water yielding and water quality function (e.g. plantations or activities resulting in increased sediment inputs to aquatic systems).</p>	<p>temporary structures, green architecture and use of natural resources).</p> <p>Temporary structures to be preferred (e.g. wooden structures, tents, and/or tree canopy structures, with units carefully dispersed or clustered to achieve least impact. Raised boardwalks preferred or alternatively porous materials and design concepts.</p> <p>Stringent management programs for resource harvesting informed by determination of carrying capacity and a management plan to ensure appropriate harvesting techniques and volumes.</p>	<p>Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Land; Nature Reserve i.t.o. NEMA or Protected Areas Act. Forest Nature Reserves through the National Forest Act and Wilderness Areas i.t.o. of the Wilderness Act. Title deed restrictions where land has been designated under the Stewardship Program or declared a Nature Reserve or Protected Environment

GUIDELINES FOR CORE SPCs

DEFINITION OF CORE SPC	PURPOSE OF CORE SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE CORE SPC			CORE SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
systematic conservation planning process, that have no formal conservation status. These may comprise Terrestrial or aquatic habitats, remnants or features that must be conserved to meet national biodiversity pattern or process thresholds.					
Core 2 Areas					
This category includes:	Manage to restore and sustain eco-system functioning, especially ecological processes (i.e. rivers and seep clusters and their respective buffers) in support of wetlands and rivers in Critical Biodiversity Areas.	Biodiversity – compatible and low impact conservation land uses as per Core 1 Areas, but allowing for a limited increase in scale of development in less sensitive areas (provided ecological processes not disrupted). To be informed by environmental sensitivity mapping, transformation thresholds and cumulative impacts. Biodiversity offsets may be necessary in this case.	As for Core 1 Areas	As for Core 1 Areas	(i) Delineation and inclusion of Critical Ecological Support Areas (i.e. river reaches and their buffers and significant seep clusters in support of CBA rivers and wetlands). (ii) Coastline outside the urban edge, together with coastal processes to be included.
(i) Areas currently not yet exhibiting high levels of biodiversity loss, but which should be protected and restored in order to ensure biodiversity pattern and ecological process targets can be met in the most efficient way possible. (ii) Ecological Support Areas (ESA) to Critical Biodiversity Areas (i.e. river reaches within	No further extensions of intensive or extensive agriculture. Existing activities				

GUIDELINES FOR CORE SPCs					
DEFINITION OF CORE SPC	PURPOSE OF CORE SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE CORE SPC			CORE SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
priority CBA sub-catchments which prevent degradation of CBA's). (iii) CBA aquatic Buffer areas including CBA catchment areas. (iv) Coastline and coastal processes. (v) River and ecological corridors (those not classified essential as per Core 1 definition). (vi) Mountain Catchment Areas.		(e.g. livestock) in Core 1 or Core 2 Areas, need to be subject to: - Lower impact practices - Lower than standard stocking rates - Resting cycles (i.e. rotational grazing) - Wetland & river bank protection to avoid over-grazing, trampling and destabilization - Avoiding areas containing red data species - Limiting "value-adding" to nature-based tourism. Incentivise consolidation of the conservation estate by: - Introducing limited low density rural housing development rights - Financial incentives (i.t.o. the Property Rates Act) - Other incentives (e.g. resource economic approaches)			

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
Buffer 1 Areas					
Buffer 1 SPC comprises large intact portions and remnants of natural or near natural vegetation not designated as CBA or ESA, especially in proximity/adjacent to CBAs and/or ESA;	(i) To restore & maintain ecological processes;	(i) Conservation activities as per Core 1 and 2 Areas including sustainable consumptive or non-consumptive uses.	(i) Development to target existing farm precincts and disturbed areas, with the employment of existing structures and footprints to accommodate development.	(i) Development to reinforce farm precinct and reflect similar vernacular in terms of scale, form and design.	(i) All land designated as Large intact portions/r remnants of natural or near natural vegetation not designated as CBA or ESA, especially in proximity/adjacent to CBAs and/or ESA including: - rivers and wetlands (together with their buffers) - vulnerable and least threatened vegetation types - significant
	(ii) To retain landscape scale biodiversity corridors	(ii) Biodiversity compatible land uses as informed by transformation thresholds, including: - Low density Rural Residential Development - Resort and holiday accommodation - Tourist and recreational facilities	(ii) Extensive developments (e.g. caravan and camping sites) be restricted to sites of limited visual exposure and sites not prominent in the landscape.	(ii) In the absence of existing farmsteads, development to reflect compact and unobtrusive nodes, conforming to local vernacular in terms of scale, form and design.	
	(iii) To strengthen the conservation and extensive agricultural economies through; - Incentivising the consolidation and maintenance of extensive agricultural units; and - broadening the agricultural economic base through farm diversification of use and revenue generation (e.g. farm tourism)	(iii) Development (e.g. structures) in support of both tourism and biodiversity conservation in Core Areas preferably be located in Buffer 1 and 2 if logistically feasible.	(iii) Consolidation and maintenance of Buffer Area land units should be		
	(iv) To buffer Ecological Support Areas (including CBA Buffer	(iv) Extensive agriculture			

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCS					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
	<p>Areas) which support Critical Biodiversity Areas.</p> <p>(v) To enhance biodiversity through innovative agricultural practices (e.g. veld management) and rehabilitation of previously disturbed agricultural land.</p> <p>(vi) To buffer against the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>comprising extensive game and livestock farming, subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lower impact practices be favoured (e.g. indigenous game farming as opposed to domestic livestock production)- Lower than standard stocking rates be employed- Resting cycles (i.e. rotational grazing) be employed- Buffer areas be protected from over-grazing and trampling in order to avoid wetland shoreline and river bank erosion and destabilization- Avoidance of areas containing red data species- Strictly limited "value-adding" through intensified tourism (e.g. resort or recreational facilities) or consumptive uses (e.g. hunting) <p>(v) Extension of extensive agriculture may be</p>	<p>promoted, especially when in private ownership, through encouraging voluntary stewardship together with incentives (e.g. alienable property rights and opportunities in terms of the Property Rates Act).</p>	<p>(iii) Development design (e.g. resort) to embrace the spatial form, movement patterns, building design and conservation and ecology of the area through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Maintaining the dominance of the natural and agricultural landscapes- Maintaining and enhancing natural continuities of green spaces, riverine corridors and movement	<p>water yield areas, and significant groundwater recharge and discharge areas</p> <p>(ii) Corridors (river, vegetation, habitat) necessary to promote and sustain ecological processes.</p>

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
		accommodated if accompanied with biodiversity offsets, with receiving areas for such offsets being on-site or in other Core 1 areas.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Maintaining dominant landscape features and their continuity (e.g. ridge lines, valleys)- Protecting conservation-worthy places and heritage areas (e.g. farmsteads)	
Buffer 2 Areas					
This category includes areas designated as Other Natural Areas, located in an extensive and/or intensive agriculture matrix (i.e. livestock production) as the dominant land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Manage for sustainable development of current land use in the area.(ii) Protect existing agricultural activity (i.e. livestock production) to ensure food security, contribution to the regional economy, maintenance and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Activities and uses directly relating to the primary agricultural enterprise(ii) Farm buildings & activities associated with the primary agricultural activity, including a homestead, agricultural buildings and worker accommodation(iii) Additional dwelling units, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- units approved under the	(i) Location of primary agricultural activities (e.g. livestock production) to be informed by the exclusion of steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains of rivers and streams (and associated buffers), as well as areas of	(i) Development of the primary agricultural enterprise (e.g. livestock production) to comply with existing guidelines for extensive agriculture, including:	All other natural areas that are located in an agricultural matrix, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Existing extensive agricultural areas- All areas

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
	management of rural areas and contributing to the working agricultural and cultural landscape. (iii) Facilitate agricultural diversification and non-agricultural opportunities (e.g. game farming, tourist facilities) and "value-adding" to the primary product (e.g. cheese-making). (iv) Accommodate space extensive and nuisance urban uses, and extensive agricultural uses (e.g. waste water treatment plants, piggeries, mushroom growing plants, etc.). (v) Enhance biodiversity through innovative agricultural practices (e.g. veld management). (vi) Minimize fragmentation of remaining natural habitats and corridors. (vii) Reverse lost biodiversity in order to reinstate buffer zones and corridors.	agricultural-land policy equating to 1 additional non-alienable dwelling unit per 10ha to a maximum of 5 per agricultural unit - units permissible in terms of Rural Residential Development (iv) Additional land uses to facilitate diversification and "value adding" including: - Small-scale holiday accommodation (farmstay, B&B, guesthouse, boutique hotel); - restaurant, lifestyle retail, venue facility; - farmstall & farmstore; home occupation - local product processing (e.g. cheese-making) - tourist & recreational facilities (e.g. hiking trail, 4x4 routes) (iv) No fragmentation of farm cadastral unit, with spot zoning and consent uses employed to accommodate non-agricultural uses (v) On-farm settlement of farmworkers, using existing	(ii) Development in support of primary cultivation (e.g. product handling and processing) to be located within or peripheral to the farmstead precinct or as distinct clusters at farm outposts. (iii) Development associated with farm diversification or "value adding" should: - not result in excessive expansion and encroachment of building development and land use into the farm area; and - not be located in visually exposed areas given the extensive landscape of extensive farming areas (iv) Development (i.e. farm diversification or "value-adding")	- Carrying capacity; veld management and soil erosion control; & agricultural setback on wetlands, rivers and streams as per CARA regulations. (ii) Building development to reflect the style, scale, form and the significance of the farmstead precinct or farm outpost, their buildings and setting (iii) In the absence of existing farmsteads or outposts, development to reflect compact and unobtrusive nodes, conforming to	considered suitable for current and future extensive agricultural activities as identified in the LandCare/ Area-Wide Planning Programme - All areas of development endangered vegetation that are not included in a CBA or ESA, including remnants Corridors (river, and biodiversity), wetlands, natural habitats

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs				
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC		
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale
	(viii) Rehabilitate degraded areas (e.g. agricultural, mining).	<p>housing stock or upgraded hostels</p> <p>(vi) Buffer 2 Areas within the "fringe" of urban settlements to accommodate the following uses not suited to location within the urban edge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - space extensive requirements (e.g. regional sports & recreation facilities, tourist facilities) - nuisance and buffer requirements (e.g. waste water treatment plants, cemeteries, solid waste disposal sites, truck stops) 	<p>to be located within or peripheral to the farmstead precinct or outposts and should be accommodated in re-used, converted or replaced farm buildings (i.e. existing footprint) or to target disturbed areas</p> <p>(v) Location of additional development to be informed by existing farm road access and existing on-line services network</p> <p>(vi) Buffer 2 areas within the "fringe" of urban settlements to be determined through an integrated urban fringe study to determine their extent and suitability for accommodating space extensive and nuisance agricultural and urban uses.</p>	<p>local vernacular in terms of scale, form and design.</p> <p>(iv) Development design (e.g. resort) to maintain and enhance the dominance of the agricultural landscape, continuation of green spaces, riverine corridors, and dominant landscape features (e.g. ridge lines)</p>

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
GUIDELINES FOR INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE SPCs					
DEFINITION OF INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE SPC	PURPOSE OF INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE SPC			SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
The Intensive Agriculture SPC comprises a consolidation of the existing and potential intensive agricultural footprint (i.e. homogeneous farming areas made up of cultivated land and production support areas).	(i) Consolidating & protecting existing & potential agricultural landscapes.	(i) Activities and uses directly related to the primary agricultural enterprise.	(i) The location of agricultural activities will be dictated by local on-farm agro-climatic conditions (e.g. soils, slope, etc.), but wetlands, floodplains & important vegetation remnants should be kept in a natural state.	(i) Farming to be undertaken in accordance with existing guidelines regarding slope, setbacks around wetlands and streams, etc (as per CAIRA Regs).	The SPC should be delineated to consolidate farming landscapes.
	(ii) Facilitating sustainable agricultural development, land and agrarian reform, and food security.	(ii) Farm buildings and associated structures (e.g. homestead, barns, farm worker accommodation, etc).	(ii) Ancillary activities should be located within or peripheral to the farmstead precinct (preferably in re-used or replaced farm buildings and disturbed areas)	(ii) Facilities for ancillary on-farm activities should be in scale with the farmstead and reinforce the precinct, enhance the historic built fabric and	
The Intensive Agriculture SPC includes:	(i) Irrigated crop cultivation (annual & perennial)	(iii) Additional dwelling units approved under the policy of 1 additional non-alienable dwelling unit per 10ha, up to a maximum of 5 per farm			Land suitable for intensive agriculture should be included, such as:
	(ii) Dry land crop cultivation including tillage of non-irrigated crops (annual & perennial)	(iv) Ancillary rural activities of appropriate scale that do not detract from farming production, that diversify farm income, and add			
(iii) Timber plantations					• areas of High Potential and Unique Agricultural Land (HPUAL),

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
		<p>value to locally produced products, e.g:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- small-scale rural holiday accommodation (e.g. farmstay, B&B, guesthouse, boutique hotel);- restaurant, rural lifestyle retail; function venue facility;- farmstall and farmstore;- home occupation (farm product processing);- local product processing (e.g. winery, olive pressing); and- rural recreational facilities (e.g. riding school) <p>(v) Ancillary on-farm activities in an Intensive Agriculture SPC will be impacted on by surrounding farming activities (e.g. dust generation, spray drift, etc), and these impacts are not grounds for restricting farming production.</p> <p>(vi) Large scale resorts, and tourist and recreation facilities should not be accommodated within</p>	<p>not on good or moderate soils, and linked to existing farm road access and the services network.</p>	<p>respect conservation-worthy places.</p> <p>(iii) Landscaping should complement existing planting patterns.</p> <p>(iv) Fragmentation of farm cadastral unit should be prevented, and consent uses and spot zoning employed for managing ancillary on-farm activities.</p> <p>(v) Consolidation of cadastral units should be promoted, especially</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• areas in between of lower agricultural potential that are not Core or Buffer SPCs,• areas identified in the Land Care/ Area-Wide Planning Programs,• areas having irrigation rights or future irrigation potential, and• land suitable for small-scale farming in close proximity to settlements.

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
		<p>Intensive Agriculture SPCs as they detract from the functionality and integrity of productive landscapes.</p> <p>(vii) Intensive-feed farming should not be accommodated in Intensive Agriculture SPCs due to their operational impacts (e.g. odour and traffic).</p> <p>(viii) Nurseries in Intensive Agriculture SPCs should limit propagation to local crop types</p>		where farms have conservation-worthy natural remnants (see Appendix A for Conservation Stewardship Options).	
GUIDELINES FOR SETTLEMENT SPCs					
DEFINITION OF SETTLEMENT SPC	PURPOSE OF SETTLEMENT SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN SETTLEMENT SPC			SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
This category includes all existing cities, large and smaller towns, villages and hamlets, and all forms of new human settlements.	<p>To develop & manage existing and new settlements on a sustainable basis.</p> <p>Where-ever possible existing</p>	(i) Agricultural activities of excessive scale and non-agricultural activities not suited for location in the Intensive Agricultural and Buffer 1 and 2 Areas to be	Non-agricultural related land uses and activities associated with rural development initiatives should.	New buildings and structures should conform with the massing, form, height and	(i) All settlements as delineated by their interim and/or medium-term urban edges.

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
	settlements should be used to accommodate non-agricultural activities and facilities. This is for reasons of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- local economic development;- consolidating, integrating and reinforcing settlement structure;- improving service delivery;- strengthening rural-urban linkages;- promoting socio-economic development;- increasing thresholds for service delivery and social facilities In line with the principles of the Prov Growth and Development Strategy, new settlements in the rural landscape should only be established in essential circumstances (e.g. power	located within settlements or their "fringe areas". These activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Off-farm residential development and farm worker accommodation (e.g. in "agricultural suburbs")- Agricultural industry (e.g. wine bottling plant) and regional product processing (e.g. fruit cannery)- Institutions (e.g. jail or rehabilitation centre)- Agricultural colleges and schools- Large-scale tourist accommodation (e.g. hotel) and facilities (e.g. water park)- Service trades- Footloose business, including farming co-operatives, agricultural requisites and filling stations (ii) New settlements should be restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Servicing of geographically isolated farming areas;	wherever possible, be located in existing settlements. Preference should be given to settlements along dominant routes and accessible to bulk services corridors. The SDF and its urban edge component should define areas suitable for the expansion of existing settlements. Visual impact considerations should be taken into account, especially within settlement gateways. Where new settlements need to be established, consideration needs to be given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental impact (e.g. waste management)	material use in existing settlements. When accommodating development in existing settlements the following principles should be adhered to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Retain the compact form of smaller settlements;- maintain and enhance public spaces;- reinforce the close relationship of settlements to the regional route structure;- integrate new development into the settlement structure; and	(ii) Urban "fringe areas" as denoted within Buffer 2 Area immediately peripheral to urban edges. (iii) Use CBA and HPUAL mapping to inform delineation.

GUIDELINES FOR BUFFER SPCs					
DEFINITION OF BUFFER SPC	PURPOSE OF BUFFER SPC	POSSIBLE LAND USE & ACTIVITIES IN THE BUFFER SPC			BUFFER SPC DELINEATION GUIDELINES
		What kinds of activities?	Where to locate?	Appropriate Form & Scale	
	station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- servicing rural resource exploitation (e.g. mine);- proclaiming the urban component of existing Act 9 and church settlements (e.g. Wupperthal, Genadendal), and- servicing significant infrastructural developments (e.g. new power plant) situated in an isolated location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Visual impact, especially on the rural landscape- Historical settlement patterns and form- Natural landscape and topographical form as design informants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- respect socio-historical and cultural places.	

APPENDIX B: SDF MAPS

